密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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THE REVIEW'S RECORD OF CHINA'S 1924 HISTORY

ON Jannary 5, 1924, just one year ago the *China Weekly Review* contained an editorial discussion of the serious problem involved in the growing of opium under military protection in China and a special article referring to the so-called Gold Franc controversy. Thus was the year started with two problems involving domestic and international politics from the standpoint of China and other nations. In addition there was an article dealing with Manchuria's greatest need—population and an editorial reference to a prize which the *Review* had offered for the most practical peace plan for China. Other articles published during the first month of 1924 recall to mind further problems involved in China's relations with other nations. Thus we had on January 12, the heading, "U. S. Policy Toward China Has Not Changed, But—," which contained an expression of opinion by Secretary Hughes, Secretary of State regarding conditions in China as they existed at that time as he saw them. In the same issue there was an interview with Mr. Karakhan, Soviet Commissioner to China which makes interesting reading today in view of the many things which have happened in the relations of China and Russia in the past twelve months. In the issue of January 19, an article contributed by Mr. Grover Clark, well-known Peking editor, under the heading, "Encouraging Factors in the China Situation," told of the growth of popular education in China and of the increasing interest of the Chinese people generally in the political educational and economic welfare to their land. The issue of Jauuary 26 however, contained an antidote for Mr. Clark's optimism by printing a list of outrages which had been perpetrated upon foreigners by bandits and uncontrolled soldiery. However the same issue, that of January 26, contained figures showing that "Shanghai's Shipments to the U. S. Show Increase," in spite of the bandits and soldiers.

ON February 2, Mr. Charles Dailey, Peking correspondent, in an article entitled, "The Crime of the Tientsin Concessions," told of the abuse of the foreign controlled areas at the Tientsin treaty port by Chinese officials who amass great riches in the Capital through corrupt practices and then flee to the foreign concessions for a safe place to reside and enjoy their ill-gotten gains. This article suggested reforms in the practice of extraterritoriality in China on the part of the Powers regarding which we are bound to hear much in the near future. This same issue contained an editorial discussion pertaining to the return to the balance, approximately G.$6,500,000, of the American share of the China Boxer Indemnity and recommended the

appointment of a responsible committee to supervise the expenditure of the money. In this issue as well as in later ones Dr. H. F. MacNair of St. John's University discussed the matter of Chinese Nationality, an interesting subject regarding which he has just written a book. On February 9, Mr. Y. C. James Yen explained the "Mass Education Movement," probably the most significant development in the direction of popular education in China of the present decade. This issue also contains reference to a case in the U. S. Court for China where the Judge held that American extraterritorial jurisdiction in China applied to the Japanese leased territory in Manchuria, and cited the treaties to prove it. There was also a consideration of the subject of "Illegal Taxation in China," which opened up the whole matter of treaty enforcement. On February 16, the matter of radio communication between China and the United States, received attention especially from the standpoint of Japanese attempts to prevent an American company from constructing radio stations in China under contract with the Chinese government. In the last issue of the *Review* in February, Mr. Dailey discussed "China's Spring War Propects." The war which Mr. Dailey forecasted didn't come off in the spring, but it did come on a grand scale in the fall, but more of this later on.

IN the first issue of the *Review* for March, 1924 there appeared an article reprinted from a well-known French journal in which the writer took serious issue with Secretary Hughes for his China policy, and in the same issue there was an editorial discussion regarding the crisis in the Chinese Salt Revenue Department, a crisis produced by Chinese military interference in a department of the government which is supposed to be under foreign influence owing to its being security for foreign loans. On March 8, there was another list of bandit and military victims among the foreign population and an editorial discussion of the bankruptcy of the Chinese government and American interest therein. In the issue of March 15, the effect of extensive American and British loans to Japan were considered in their relation to Japan's policy in China. Mr. Shu-lun Pan, a Chinese student of things economic, contributed an article to this issue on the subject of Chinese-American trade in which he made forecasts based upon past history. On March 22, Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to Washington told "How China's Friends Can Help Her," dwelling upon the Chinese viewpoint in respect to the abolition of extraterritoriality. There was also in this issue an editorial discussion urging improvements in the U. S. Consular and Diplomatic Services in China, a matter which later received the attention of Congress. On March 29, the matter of protecting American and other foreign trademarks against infringements in China received considerable comment and in connection with this was printed a declaration on the subject by the foreign chambers of commerce in Shanghai.

IN the April 5, issue the subject of extraterritoriality again received attention from the standpoint of the action of the Washington Conference. In the same issue, Mr. Underwood, Washington correspondent told of the preparations for the American round-the-world airplane flight, the most important feat ever performed since the invention of the heavier-than-air machine. On April 12, the pirate menace in South China competed for attention with the bandit menace in Central and North China. Mr. Impey, correspondent in Peking also contributed to this issue an article dealing with the problem of agricultural development in China and along with it appeared an article bearing on the political situation by Mr. Dailey in which he forecasted much of what actually happened a few months later. On April 19, there was a report regarding an alleged Franco-Japanese understanding in respect to China and in the pages of the same issue an article by a prominent Filippino lawyer, Dr. Conlu in which he compared the Chinese constitution to the Constitutional Law of the Philippines. On the last issue of the month of April, the U. S. Immigration Law, which later passed Congress received consideration and in addition Dr. MacNair contributed an article on "Some Asian Views of White Culture." The first issue in May, that of May 3, was devoted largely to arguments explaining why the American government should purchase preperty and construct modern buildings for the housing of its consulates in the Chinese Republic. On May 10, the problem of excluding Oriental laborers from the United States again received attention. In the same issue Mr. Griffing of the College of Agriculture of Nanking University had an article entitled "China Saved Again" dealing largely with agricultural improvement that attracted so much attention that thousands of copies of the article have since been reprinted and distributed. In the May 17, issue Mr. Dailey told of the approaching crisis in the Chinese government and Mr. Pei-yu Chien, a Chinese writer contributed an interview with Marshal Chang Tso-ling in which the "lord" of Manchuria said that war was the last thing he was interested in." On May 24, the Boxer Indemnity Fund received further consideration and in the same issue Dr. Sun Yat-sen was taken to task for causing the arrest of Mr. Hin Wong, the *Review's* correspondent at Canton because of some articles Mr. Wong had contributed to this and other journals. On May 31, Mr. Dailey also considered-the-problem of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and expressed the query, "Are the Cantonese Wearying of Dr. Sun?" There was also in this issue an article dealing with the public health of Shanghai by Mr. Kilner of the Shanghai public health department.

THE June 7, issue of the *Review* started out with the query, "What's the Matter with China?" a question still unanswered, but in the same issue hopes were buoyed up by an article by Mr. Levine telling of progress being made in agricultural education in South China. In the issue of June 14, the problem of floods and erosion along the Yellow River was discussed by Mr. Lowdermilk of the Nanking College of Agriculture and there was also in this issue an illustrated supplement telling of progress being made in the administration of Tsingtao, the former German-Japanese controlled port which was returned to China as one of the results of the Washington Conference. On June 21, Mr. Hin Wong told of the growing antagonism of the Cantonese merchants against the rule of Dr. Sun which finally culminated in civil strife resulting in the burning of a considerable section of China's southern metropolis by Dr. Sun's "Red" army. On June 28, the agitation of the Chinese interests at Shanghai for a rendition of the Mixed Court was considered at considerable length in its various aspects and in the same issue the unprecedented action of the Chinese government in returning to Russia the control of the Chinese-Eastern Railway received attention.

THE Mixed Court controversy received still further attention in the issue of July 5, when Mr. N. F. Allman, former American Consul and Mixed Court Assessor, discussed the legal phases of the Court's status. Dr. Emil Lederer, an eminent German professor, also appeared in this issue with an article giving the German view on "Changing China." On July 12, Mr. William Howard Gardiner discussed "America's Responsibility in the Far East," from a military and naval strategic standpoint and in the same issue among other articles China's trade "resiliency" was considered from the standpoint of the 1923 customs returns. On July 19, Mr. Ho Chieh-shiang, a Chinese writer wrote on the Mixed Court question and Mr. Impey contributed an article on the "Living Buddha," an article which was widely reprinted in the United States. On July 26, Mr. O. J. Todd contributed an article dealing with the famine situation, a problem which still confronts the Chinese people and in the same issue there was an editorial dealing with the "Ambassadorial Complex in Peking," which considered the bombshell hurled into the diplomatic quarter when the Soviet raised the status of its minister to that of ambassador. Ou August 2, the departure of Dr. Schurman, American Minister for Washington on leave, provided subject matter for consideration again of the matter of American policy. The same issue also contained among other articles a discussion of China's silk trade with the United States, contributed by Mr. S. L. Pan, a student of Chinese economic questions. On August 9, Dr. C. F, Remer, formerly connected with St. John's University but now on home leave considered China position from the standpoint of the last convention of the American Foreign Trade Conference and later on, Dr. Remer also considered China's position in the political conference held at Williamstown College. On August 16, Mr. C. H. Ho contributed an unusually interesting article dealing with a movement promoted by a number of public spirited Chinese in Shanghai to provide a factory utilizing the labor of outcasts. The next week August 23, the results of the new policy put into effect on the Upper Yangtsze by Rear Admiral W. W. Phelps, received consideration, a policy which undoubtedly has had more to do in bringing peace and order to that sorely harassed district than anything which has taken place in China in recent years. In the last issue of the month, that of August 30, chief editorial attention was devoted to the consequences of the passage of the Immigration Law barring Japanese laborers from the United States. The serious flood and famine relief problem also received attention in this issue from a Chinese writer Mr. T. F. Tung of the College of Agriculture of the National Southeastern University at Nanking. Mr. Impey also contributed an article on this same problem to this issue, the article being illustrated with photographs showing modern road construction.

THE issue of September 6, brings us to the outbreak of the war between Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces, which was heralded at the beginning as a "short, sharp contest" but which soon developed into a regular war extending from the Yangtsze to the Great Wall and involving the whole country and ending in the complete defeat and overthrow of Marshal Wu Pei-fu and his Chihli Military party. And although war was the chief subject in this as well as later issues, there was also in the September 6, number an article containing some "Suggestions to Missionaries," by a Chinese writer and teacher, Mr. C. N. Li. On September 13, the old, old question of an American policy in respect to China again got attention and on September 20, the question was asked, "What are the Powers Going to Do About it?" As an offset these discussions of politics, war and international complications there was a significant article by a Chinese writer telling of China's beginning to manufacture tea by machinery. On September 27, Mr. R. Kleemann contributed an article dealing with the completion of an electric lighting and power plant recently constructed by German interests at the town of Wusih which was the most important institution of the kind ever constructed in interior China. On October 4, "Flood, Famine and Civil War" in North China was discussed by Mr. Impey and on October 11, the attention was again directed to the question of an American policy toward China. On October 18, the leading editorial tried to answer the question, "Should the U. S. Government Cease Protecting Missionaries in their Work in China?" On October 25, Mr. Hin Wong contributed an article dealing with Canton's interest in the war in North China and reproduced documents alleging that Dr. Sun Yat-sen had ordered the destruction of Canton as a military measure to prevent the defeat of his "Red" forces by the Canton Volunteers, organized and financed by the Chinese merchants through the Chamber of Commerce.

ON November 1, the "Future of the Foreigners," in China received consideration and in addition to this the problem of the Christian General Feng Yu-hsiang, whose *coup* brought about the defeat of Marshal Wu Pei-fu and the Chihli Military party, received considerable attention. And indicating the increasing importance of Manchuria in Chinese affairs, there was an article in the same issue by Major Margan Palmer dealing with the subject of "Colonizing in Manchuria." The issue of Nov. 8, was devoted largely to the continuing problem of Famine Relief and urging international cooperation. An important article on this subject was contributed by Mr. M. T. Liang, prominent for many years in Chinese politics and public affairs. Mr. Julean Arnold, U. S. Commercial Attache also appeared in this issue with an article dealing with "Railways—China's Greatest Need." The "Future of the Foreign Business Man in China," also received note in this issue. On November 11, the New Political Line-up received extended analytical comment and consideration and in this same connection in the issue of November 22, Mr. Dailey tried to answer the question, "Is Feng a Traitor or a Pariot?" There was also more about the famine situation in this issue. On November 29, the so-called movement against Christianity and the Mission Schools received serious attention and in the same issue Mr. Dailey considered further the military-political situation at Peking and Mr. Peter S. Jowe, a Chinese editor in Hankow wrote on the subject, "Illegal Taxation Undermining China's International Position."

THIS brings us to the last month of the old year, December, 1924 and in the issue of the 6th, we have a serious consideration of the problem of applying a "Dawes Plan" to China. Simultaneously with this appeared an article by Admiral Phelps entitled, "American Policies Toward China." On December 13, after some eleven months the *Review* again took up the Opium Question, this time from the standpoint of the Geneva Conference. Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, China's chief delegate to Geneva also had an article on this subject in the December 13, issue in which he discussed opium from

the standpoint of extraterritoriality. The "Revolt" against missionary education also received consideration in this issue of the *Review*. In the issue of Dec. 20, Mr. J. E. Baker, technical adviser to the Ministry of Communications in Peking wrote on the interesting subject, "Chinese Military Rail Transport" and in this issue also appeared a report that Congress had finally voted to construct a new fleet of American patrol boats for the Upper Yangtsze River, an important step in the development of American policy. And then in the last issue of the Old Year appeared an article based upon an address delivered in Shanghai by Dr. Schurman upon his return from Washington, entitled, "Is Washington Inclined to Do Something Now?" In this issue there was also an article by Mr. Impey of Peking discussing "China's Progress in the Art of War," a subject brought to the forefront by the recent war.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CHINESE OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

THOSE interested in the exchangs of Eastern and Western civilization and the transit of ideas and institutions will be interested in the annual report of the Dean of the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure Science of Columbia University for the academic year ending June 30, 1924. In this report Dean Woodbridge devotes several paragraphs to a discussion of the subject of the department of Chinese in that institution, and of the excellent work recently accomplished there by Professor Lucius C. Porter of the Peking government University. Through the courtesy of the latter institution Professor Porter has been able to devote the past two years to serving Columbia as Dean Lung Professor of Chinese, returning to China to continue his work in Peking this past autumn. That his service at Columbia was warmly appreciated is shown by Dean Woodbridge's statement: "We regret that he could not stay with us permanently because he combines so admirably matured scholarship, executive ability and a wise understanding of the way the study of the Far East should be organized in this country if it is properly to serve our own needs, promote friendly relations and lead to productive scholarship. His obligations to his own university were, however, compelling. He returns to them carrying with him the good wishes of all who have known him and expressing on his part his desire and willingness to continue in active cooperation with us in carrying on the work he has begun."

DURING the past few years, since the retirement of Professor Dr. Friedrich Hirth, the department of Chinese at Columbia has been without a permanent head. The Chair of Chinese there was founded in 1902; at this time Dr. Hirth was appointed as first incumbent. For more than twenty-five years he had been in the Chinese customs service. He had studied the language, history, art and institutions of the Chinese empire and had attained scholarly eminence in his studies. For some fifteen years this distinguished sinologue held the position as head of the department of Chinese. When advancing years brought him retirement and an emeritus professorship, difficulty was found in naming his successor. Professor Porter was "borrowed" for two years to make a thorough survey of the field which the university authorities felt should be covered by the department. In the words of Dean Woodbridge, "Professor Porter saw clearly that the central and controlling motive in a Chinese department with us should not be linguistic, antiquarian or benevolent. We need to understand China, its land and its people, with which, in the coming years, we shall have increasingly to do. It is our national need of such understanding, rather than a university's need to round out its philological studies or China's supposed need of our aid and benevolence, which should receive primary emphasis. Naturally, as a university, it is our desire to extend to the Chinese in general and Chinese students in particular any educational advantages which are in our power to offer and which they come here to enjoy, but it is clear that our effectiveness in this regard depends both on our attitude and our understanding, and these can not be right unless our knowledge is sound. It should be our business to promote the study of Chinese civilization. In this study, language, literature, art and archaeology will naturally have their places, but the chief places should be given to history, economics, society, government, philosophy and religion. Our Department of Chinese should be a center of reliable information about China in the more recent years of its history."

WHAT the accumulation of several years of the Dean Lung Fund, Professor Porter visited or delved into all available sources of learning concerning China and things Chinese: he visited other universities in the United States and in Europe to study method and aims. Dr. Porter and Dean Woodbridge evidently found themselves in perfect accord as to the needs, aims, and methods connected with the teaching of Chinese and things Chinese at Columbia. With all that Dean Woobridge says regarding the type of work to be expected and desired from the department of Chinese at Columbia we find ourselves in perfect accord. We believe our readers, both foreign and Chinese, will agree with us when we say that there has been entirely too much sentiment and too little sense among many people in the United States in dealing with China in recent years. Many have seemingly swung from the extreme of thinking that there were no Chinese except Boxers and Laundrymen to thinking of this prolific and extremely human people as all belonging to the "dear" or to the "poor" class who are to be petted at pink teas, or pitied at prayer meetings. It is to be hoped that some worthy successor to Professor Hirth may be found, and that he may have financial support great enough to collect around him a group of men qualified to teach the language, literature, art, archaelogy, history, economics, sociology, government, philosophy and religion of China as Dean Woodbridge has suggested—for we are sure that no one successor to the incumbency of the Dean Lung Chair of Chinese will be able to teach all these subjects, while taught they certainly ought to be. It may be hoped also that the instructors of Chinese language, history and institutions will be encouraged to travel in China from time to time to ensure freshness of viewpoint and material. There is a tendency for returned travellers from the East to settle down as Oracles far from the Delphic source of inspiration. China now is not what it was in 1918 or 1912 or 1900 or 1870: it is a very different country from that of Sir Robert Hart or of the so-called "Opium Wars." Oriental languages and institutions can never be so completely mastered as not to require further study which can be done only by travelling to the sources.

FINALLY, if we may add one word more in connection with the subject of the relation of American educational institutions to China and Chinese students, may we pray, with all respect,

that the American gods of education will consider the matter of too easy and to indiscriminate bestowal of their academic degrees upon Chinese youths and maidens. Glib speech and a facile memory have won too many such degrees with the unavoidable result of cheapening their value and the name of the institution granting them. We remember hearing of a certain prominent professor in America who, immediately after outlining the amount of work he expected from his student, turned to a Chinese student and said, "Of course I shall not expect you to do all this since English is not your native language;" and we also remember talking to the late Minister Reinsch shortly after his arrival in China, and he remarked that a Chinese student at the University with which he had been connected, had to be a pretty stupid fellow before he was caught, because of the excellent reputation made by most of his confreres. Too much of Western education resolves itself, like that of old China, into memory stunts, and at these the Chinese student is an adept. At thought questions and work based on careful observation and accurate measurements he does not so brightly shine. Columbia has an enviable reputation and a strategic situation: if it turns its careful attention to the development of an up-to-date, well equipped department of Chinese there is no limit to the work it can accomplish in bringing the best of America and China each to the aid of the other.

Congress to be Asked to Amend Immigration Law

BY J. J. UNDERWOOD

AT the coming session Congress will be asked to amend the immigration law in two ways, both of which affect the admission of Orientals into this country. The first amendment will be urged by Governor W. W. Farrington, of the Territory of Hawaii, who will ask that recognition be given the right of American citizens, born within the Territory of Hawaii, to pass without interference from Hawaii to the mainland or any other part of the United States. American citizens of Oriental ancestry are now subjected to what appears as discrimination. The immigration authorities refuse to recognize the fact that Japanese who are born in the Territory of Hawaii are American citizens and are entitled to enter the United States. So far the immigration authorities have been able to make this plan stick, and they expect to continue the practice.

The second change will definitely fix the status of the wives and children of American born citizens of Oriental parentage. Under the present law it is contended that an American born citizen of Chinese ancestry will not be permitted to bring his wife to the United States, if, by chance, she was born in China.

It has become inereasingly apparent that the 1924 immigration law imposed a hardship upon Chinese that was never intended. The first two drafts of this bill contained a clause: "This law does not alter or amend or set aside the Chinese exclusion laws now in force," but by some oversight when the bill finally passed this clause was eliminated, with the result that the Chinese have become subjected to the rigors of that law in addition to all the Chinese exclusion, expulsion and naturalization acts, which are still in force and effect.

Judge Lowell of the United States District Court of Massachusetts, on October 17, last rendered a decision in the case of Chiu-Shee ex. rel. in which he stated that it was "inconceivable that the 1924 immigration act was intended to apply to the wives of American citizens coming to the United States."

The facts in the case were that Chui-Shee, an American born Chinese, went to China, where he was legally married, and his wife, upon arriving in the United States, was refused admission by the immigration authorities.

The Immigration Service is very much disturbed about this decision for it is clear that if a Chinese can leave the United States and return with a Chinese wife and force her admission into this country, there is nothing to prevent thousands of Japanese from doing the same thing. Therefore, the case has been appealed in the Supreme Court.

There is no doubt that the immigration law of 1924 left a number of questions to be decided by the courts and an effort will be made at the coming session to have Congress state—in an amendment to the law—specifically what it had in mind. Congressman Albert Johnson, Chairman of the Immigration Committee, said today that the Committee had been busy all summer gathering information both with regard to Japanese and Chinese immigration. This data is now being assembled and will be considered by the Committee soon after Congress convenes. The Committee will determine whether or not the law should be amended.

Business men of the Pacific coast, and particularly of San Francisco, are very much concerned over the situation, primarily for the reason that one of the first results of the passage of the law was a decrease of forty-five per cent in exports to China in July 1924—when the law became effective—over the preceding month and because all of the Pacific coast ports sustained a shrinkage in their import and export business with Japan immediately following the passage of the act.

The trade of Cathay, as China was called by Marco Polo, and of the countries contiguous to it, is a prize for which the Occidental world has struggled for centuries. The vision of a short route from the Mediterranean to the Far East is what led to the discovery of the continent of America and first proved that the world, which had been flat up till that time, is round. Columbus was not looking for America—he was trying to find a new route to China.

It was this trade that led to the search for a Northwest passage through the sea, north of the continent of America. Great Britain tried for many years to find this route to the Orient and only abandoned the effort after the loss of the Sir John Franklin expedition with his two ships, the *Refuge* and the *Terror*, and 250 officers and men. Still undismayed, however, the British then proceeded to build a railroad across Canada to connect with two steampship ferry systems plying the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It was this trade that induced men of vision to build four continental railroads to Seattle, which is the closest point of contact within the United States proper to the countries in the Far East.

The elements that make commerce are raw materials and people. The countries washed by the Pacific Ocean contain two-thirds of the world's supply of raw materials and are populated by more than three-fourths of the people who tread the earth. The commerce of the future will be carried on the Pacific. It has grown by leaps and bounds and probably in the years to come will continue to grow, notwithstanding it has received a temporary set-back by the enactment of ill advised and hastily considered legislation.

Great Britain's Citizens Abroad

The British have very much better methods of developing foreign trade than has the United States. In the first place the British citizen abroad has the real protection of his government. It is not a protection which consists mostly of epigrams about the Constitution following the flag. Not so long ago, a British citizen, Sir Lee Stack, was killed by assassins in Egypt. Within forty-eight hours heavy penalties had been imposed and British warships had put to sea to enforce payment. Within the past year innumerable acts of piracy and brigandage have been perpetrated upon American citizens in China, many of them being murdered in cold blood, and our State Department is still writing notes about it.

The British government have what is known as the British Board of Trade—something like our Department of Commerce—which acts in very close cooperation with the British government. The Board of Trade lays out a policy to endure for fifty or a hundred years, if necessary. The legislative administration may change many times, but the policy endures. That is why an isolated and inclement patch of land in the North Sea, which is probably not as big as half of the counties in any of the Western states, has dominated the trade of the world for two hundred years. America has no enduring or permanent foreign policy covering its trade relationships. Our legislation is based not on what is going to happen twenty, fifty or a hundred years hence, but is predicated upon what effect it will have on the next general election.

For more than half a century the people of the Pacific coast have been endeavoring to build up a trade supremacy with the Oriental countries, principally with China. During the past twenty-five years several commissions of Seattle

and San Francisco business men have made trips to China and Japan for the purpose of cultivating trade relationships. Another of these commissions composed of Northwestern business men is scheduled to leave Seattle for the same purpose on January 27 next. On the other hand, several Japanese and Chinese commissions of business men have visited the United States upon invitation from the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and other organizations.

The late President Roosevelt and his first and second Secretaries of State, John Hay and Elihu Root, recognized the importance of the Oriental trade, and in order to cultivate a feeling of amity between China and the United States part of the Boxer Indemnity payments was remitted. The last Congress, with the endorsement of Secretary of State Hughes, remitted the balance of this indemnity. Mr. Roosevelt in many other ways endeavored to cultivate a feeling of friendship between Japan and the United States and it was because of this friendliness that Washington, D. C. was made the point where the conditions of the treaty of peace between Russia and Japan were formulated.

As a result of the remission of the Boxer Indemnity and of the activities of the Commerce Department, acting in cooperation with business interests, with regard to Japan, the United States during the past two decades built up a commerce with the Far East which increased enormously from year to year. But all of the good feeling that was created in the course of twenty years was destroyed, apparently without the slightest consideration, when the immigration law of 1924 was enacted.

Chinese and Japanese merchants domiciled here are precluded from bringing their wives and minor children, while Oriental native born citizens are debarred from bringing their wives unless they should happen to land within the jurisdiction of the United States District Court of Massachusetts. Under the Judge Lowell decision the immigration authorities are estopped from barring them admission but that decision, according to the immigration authorities, is only effective in the jurisdiction in which it was rendered.

Boxer Indemnity funds have been expended for the purpose of educating Chinese students in this country. The purpose of this procedure was to teach Chinese how to use American machinery and American methods of transacting business. Many of these students took their post-graduate courses in the American industrial plants and as a result hundreds of millions of dollars worth of American machinery and products have been shipped from this country into China.

Chinese Students in Industrial Work

Julean Arnold, Commercial Attache at Peking, who has resided in the Far East for more than twenty years, recognizing the value of this trade, about five years ago evolved a plan to bring a number of Chinese students to this country and permit them to work part time in American factories and industrial plants. The plan was turned down by the immigration authorities on the ground that these students, by working for nothing would be depriving American labor of an income, but it was agreed that they might be admitted provided they were paid the union scale of wages. Mr. Arnold then arranged with a number of American iudustrial plants engaged in the manufacture of machinery for export to pay these students according to the union scale. When the first allotment of these students arrived at Pacific ports they were refused admission on the ground that they were contract laborers and they had to return to China with much loss of prestige. Apparently the Immigration Service cannot understand that all Chinese are not truck-gardeners and laundrymen. The French and British commercial attaches at Peking immediately made it known that England and France would welcome these students to their countries. That was five years ago. These men are now completing their educational course and that may be one of the reasons why the sale of British and French products has greatly increased in China the past year, with a corresponding decline in the sale of American products.

The immigration law was enacted in response to a demand from the Pacific coast states, which contended that migration of Chinese and Japanese to these shores was a menace to American institutions and our economic welfare. This was not true so far as the Chinese were concerned, for the census figures show that the Chinese problem already had solved itself.

Eliminating for the sake of argument the theory that the Ameriman Indian originally migrated to this country from China—a theory which, by the way, is supported by the discoveries from time to time of Chinese coins and emblems in prehistoric mounds and in the dwelling places of the Incas and Aztecs—the first Chinese moved to the United States in 1820. In thirty-three years, by 1853, eighty-eight Chinese had immigrated from their native land and the big trek started the following year when news of the gold discoveries in California became generally disseminated in the Far East.

By 1890 the tide of Chinese immigration was at the flood. There were then 106,000 Chinese in this country. Then began the ebb. The census of 1900, 1910 and 1920 each show a decrease. The last census gives the Chinese population in the United States at 61,639. The report of the Commissioner General of Immigration for 1919 states that the number of Chinese aliens departing from the United States for their native land during the twelve years from 1908 to 1919 "slightly exceeded the number admitted from that source."

Japanese Hold Dual Citizenship

The figures on Japanese immigration for the past thirty years show an entirely different situation. There were 2,200 Japanese in the United States in 1890. In 1910 there were 67,000, and in 1920 111,010. Since 1890 there were born in the United States many children of Japanese parentage who are now American citizens and have reached the voting age. I was informed a few months ago by a high official of the Territory of Hawaii that if the Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands were to combine their vote they could seat a Japanese in the Congress of the United States as a delegate from that Territory. An extremely interesting phase of this situation lies in the fact that until a few months ago all of these Japanese held dual citizenship. Under the Japanese law they were citizens of Japan and under our law citizens of the United States.

The above figures show that the alleged menace to American interests, if such menace exists, lies not in Chinese immigration, but in the number of Japanese that already are in this country and in the propagation of that race within the United States. The proportion of males to females is very much higher among the Japanese than among the Chinese.

There is considerable difference of opinion among authorities at Washington as to whether the Johnson Immigration Act is in conflict with the treaty of 1868, known then as Burlingame Treaty, and the treaty of 1880, under which a Chinese person is entitled to enter the United States, solely to carry on trade and known as the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation. Article 2 of this treaty says: "Chinese subjects whether proceeding to the United States as teachers, students, merchants or from curiosity. . . . . shall be accorded all the rights and privileges which are accorded subjects and citizens of the most favored nations."

Federal Judge Jeremiah Neterer of Seattle, on September 24 last, ruled that the treaties and the laws relating to Chinese immigration cannot be held as mere scraps of paper and are not amended or abridged by the exclusion law of May 1924. The decision made by Federal Judge Lowell of Massachusetts on October 17, last confirms the ruling made by Judge Neterer. Both of these cases have been appealed in the Supreme Court of the United States. In various stages of litigation, there are a number of cases pending in the Pacific Coast States where the wives of American born Chinese and the wives of Chinese legally resident in this country as merchants and for purposes of commerce have been refused permission to have their wives and children join them.

Altogether, American manufacturers, importers and other business men engaged in commerce in the Far East, immigration officials and others concerned, are of the opinion that many sections of the immigration act of 1924 were badly drawn and not well considered. In some aspects the law is confusing and for that reason it is not unlikely that an effort will be made to amend it, in some respects at least, during the present session of Congress.

Washington, D. C.
December 5, 1924.

Eleven Tong Leaders to be Deported

Immigration authorities in the United States are completing arrangements to deport eleven leaders of the On Leong Tong as soon as they can be discovered. They have been in hiding for several months and are among the group of fourteen men expelled from the Tong in Cleveland, Ohio, after seizing a branch of the organization and aiding in the theft of G.$76,000. It was rumored that three of the men fled to China and others are in hiding or were killed. The tong war which broke out in October, 1924, after a twelve year truce has to date cost the lives of nineteen Chinese throughout the United States, according to a press report in New York.

Re-Unification of China by Force

BY CHARLES DAILEY

IT was Wu Pei-Fu who originally enunciated the dictum of re-unifying China by force. It was used as a weapon against him; he was denounced as a self-seeking militarist, an amasser of riches and for being generally insincere. Well, if Wu is a militarist now, then he has no troops behind him; if he has amassed riches, then not even his bitterest enemies have attempted to lay hands on them, and as to his insincerity—well, is there among the victors in the recent struggle any sincerity at all? The point is that Wu Pei-Fu's policy of re-unification by force has failed.

Utterly unmindful of this failure Marshal Tuan Chi-Jui, the self-styled Provisional Chief Executive of China, with the financial and military backing of Chang Tso-Lin, the very apostle of re-unification by force, has set out upon the identical career that brought Wu Pei-Fu to defeat. Witness the method employed against Marshal Chi Hsieh-Yuan, the ambitious young super Tuchun of the Lower Yangtze and others of lesser repute but identical ambitions. History probably will grant that Wu Pei-Fu had the right view of things—that force is the only way to re-unify China, but the force must be in the hands of a stronger man than the former Loyang leader the resurrector of Anfu or the Mukden warlord. Of the three Chang Tso-Lin more nearly measures up to requirements, but he too falls short. That is why so many believe that not a republic but a strong monarchy alone can re-unify China—but cannot keep it so. When China is unified it will cease to be China.

Anyhow, Tuan Chi-Jui has come out into the open. As time goes on less and less is heard even of Sun Yat-Sen and Bolshevism, less and less of a national program and a family council so glibly promised by Tuan Chi-Jui, and more and more of a newer and more grasping Anfu party, backed by the large armies of Chang Tso-Lin and Lu Yung-Hsiang. As Christmas jewelry is the first thing to turn green in the Spring, so also are the roseate promises of Chinese reformers the first flowers to fade.

One has only to read between the lines of the correspondence between Chang Tso-Lin and Tuan Chi-Jui to get the drift of things. In order to provide a come-on vehicle for the other supertuchuns Chang wrote the Chief Executive that militarism was the curse of China and all that sort of thing and offered to give it up as an example to be followed by all the others. Some of the weaker ones swallowed the bait. Some of the wiser ones took the implied hint. Chang retained his grip on Fengtien and passed Kirin and Heilungkiang to the control of two of his generals, which meant that he still controlled all Manchuria. Then after a few days Tuan wrote Chang that owing to the peculiar status of Manchuria it were better that the Mukden Warlord continue his sovereignty over the Three Eastern Provinces, and incidentally such portions of the special areas of Eastern Inner Mongolia as Chang might desire for strategic reasons. Of course, it was not stated so baldly as that, but the authority was there nonetheless.

The Situation at Nanking

The whole proceeding was aimed directly at Chi Hsieh-Yuan, who was clever enough to see through it at the start and to stand pat. At least he was not a quitter and would only submit to a superior force, which he well knows will come, possibly even before this appears in print. Chi, in co-operation with Sun Chuang-Fang who came out of Fukien with an army in Sepember, had a fairly tight control over Kaingsu, Kiangsi, Anhwei and Chekiang provinces. He knew he was slipping however, and he buckled his belt a bit tighter at Nanking. First Anhwei and then Kiangsi were taken from him. He knew his number was only a few cards down.

To soften the blow—and Chi realized it from the start—Lu Yung-Hsiang, whom Chi had defeated in September, was made director of military reorganization in Chihli province, which is the new name for Tuchun. Now Chi Hsieh-Yuan knew that Lu had not the slightest intention of sitting at Tientsin, for that job really has been promised to another. The appointment was merely an attempt to pull the wool over Chi's eyes. Then after a lapse of a few days Marshal Tuan issued a mandate abolishing the Tuchunate of Kiangsu, and coupled with it the appointment of Lu Yung-Hsiang as Pacification Commissioner of Anhwei and Kiangsu. Of course, that means that when he has finished with Kiangsu Marshal Lu will go on to Shanghai, resume his grip there and then return to Hangchow to his old position. Then we shall have one super-tuchun replaced by another, but the new one even stronger in his military establishment.

All these moves were made quite in the open, and yet the Diplomatic Corps failed to see it. Instead of carrying on just as with previous transient administrations and not content with having recognized the *de facto* government of Marshal Tuan by calls upon him, this body wrote a note to that effect—wrote a note which some of the signatories thereto already severely regret. It was so utterly uncessary, it was so wholly insipid, this note. It said nothing, and the meaning it intended to convey has been misconstrued by the mass of the Chinese as an eager recognition of Tuan as the saviour of China.

Even while the Diplomatic Body was discussing this note plans were openly afoot for the campaign against Chi. Perhaps it was the realization that the government of Tuan Chi-Jui was not a temporary affair, as he had promised, but was determined to stay that caused the formal recognition, whether *de facto* or *de jure* is a matter of splitting hairs. To all appearances the Anfu party merely has replaced the Chihli party as the spoils-grabbers of China. The old Anfu crowd was even more corrupt than the Chihli faction and saddled the people with heavy debts.

At the very time the Diplomatic Body was considering this note of recognition, several meetings having been required and reference to the home governments in some instances in order that the inocuousness of the document might be assured, there was being held in Tientsin a council at which the campaign for the destruction of Chi Hsieh-Yuan was decided upon. Lu Yung-Hsiang said he had no troops. Chang Tso-Lin told him he could have the Sixth Fengtien Army and the services of Generals Chang Tsung-Chang, Wu Kuang-Hsin and Li Ching-Lin. Lu Yung-Hsiang was to be commander-in-chief of a punitive expedition that should be decreed if Chi should refuse to vacate on receipt of the dismissal and Lu could wreak his revenge upon the man who brought about his defeat in October.

White Men in Chang Tso-lin's Army

When Lu Yung-Hsiang asked about financing this army Chang Tso-Lin said that properly it was the duty of the Central government, but since it had no money and no early prospect of obtaining any he would finance the expedition in addition to providing the troops and the ammunition. As to recompense, he simply would deduct this outlay from the amount he owes to the Central government for Customs and salt revenues sequestered over a period of two years. The Diplomatic Body must have known of all this, and also it must have known that in the army pushed down the Tientsin-Pukow railway for the purpose of making a demonstration were, among other foreigners, the Russian Legion of Chang Tso-Lin's army. If the Diplomatic Body enjoyed the least respect of either Tuan Chi-Jui or Chang Tso-Lin it would have prevented the sending of these white soldiers to the South. If Chi must fight—and it is to be hoped he will accept defeat without it—the presence of white men fighting against the Chinese does not make for improved feeling toward the foreigner in the Yangtze valley. It matters not that these men are Russians. The average Chinese regards all white men as foreigners and is unable to distinguish between nationalities. The Chinese will know only that they are being attacked by white men and there will remain always certain distrust of all white men on the part of those Chinese who may be engulfed by the fighting, if it occurs.

The cloud on the Yangtze may pass, even before this letter can be put into type, for Marshal Chi must realize that the cards are stacked against him. Yet the people of Chihli, of Shantung and possibly of Kiangsi and Anhwei will have seen these white soldiers marching to attack Chinese, and these Chinese all know there are garrisons of foreign troops stationed at Tientsin under the protocol of the Boxer treaty. If it was a mistake to permit Chang Tso-Lin to bring his Russian troops to Tientsin and to the gates of Peking it was a greater mistake to permit them to move into Central China. Of course, the diplomats have or had no ground for protest; it is none of their official business. But having regard for the foreigner in general they might have prevented, if they possessed influence, the advent of these mercenaries. Fortunately there is hope that it will not be necessary for these white men to fight the Chinese of the Yangtze valley.

Although sending one re-inforced army to the south of the Yellow river, Chang Tso-Lin, despite his reputed eagerness to return to Manchuria, detains two armies, the First and Third, at Tientsin. This is because of the menace of Feng Yu-Hsiang. Although the Christian soldier has announced his retirement and has been granted a month's sick leave instead, his troops still look to him as commander and at the time this is written these soldiers control Peking. There is always the danger that another *coup* may be attempted, for no one, least of all Chang Tso-lin, trusts Feng Yu-

Hsiang. Should Marshal Chi and Marshal Lu become locked on the lower Yangtze the troops of several provinces necessarily would be involved. At that time it would be possible to attempt a *coup d'etat* in Peking, and so the Manchurian warlord is taking no chances.

While the Anfu adherents are busy setting up their establishments wherever they can, there is one province that is having more than its share of trouble, and it certainly has suffered enough. At the time I write four distinct factions are seeking control there. Two of these are Shensi troops, one body under General Hu Ching-Yi having been sent down from Peking when Tuan confirmed Hu's appointment as military governor and the appointment of General Sun Yao as governor. Both these generals joined Feng Yu-Hsiang in his *coup d'etat* and of course demanded their reward. From Shensi direct came another column of troops under General Kan Yu-Kun. These drove Wu Pei-fu out of his refuge at Loyang and sent him scurrying to the missionary summer colony at Kikungshan and then set out to capture Kaifeng also. A truce was reached with the other Shensi troops and now Kan holds only westward of Chengchow. At Hsinyang an independent government of Honan was been set up by Li Chi-chen, lately civil governor, while in the neighborhood of Kweiteh, in eastern Honan, troops of Chao-Chi, the brother of Chao-Ti, the tuchun of Honan immediately preceding Feng Yu-Hsiang, also made an attempt to come back. Honan is a fair specimen of the re-unification that is going on in China, but it is the only province in which the real situation has come to the surface.

Even granting that the Anfu faction can assert its will in all the area north of the Yangtze there still remain Sun Yat-sen and his Bolshevik allies. Re-unification in China is as distant as the repeal of the alcoholic prohibition laws in the United States. Doubtless even Marshal Tuan realizes this.

Peking, December 1924.

China's Interest in the 100th Anniversary of the Steam Railroad

BY Y. Y. LEE

The steam railroad, still the best means of communication, which shortens distances and diminishes the sphere of the earth, thus bringing people into closer contact, making commerce more prosperous, industry better developed, political administration easier and wider, and, above all, world education more popular by eliminating the mutual misunderstanding between different nations and races; has just had its one-hundredth anniversary.

It was on September 27, 1825, that the first railroad in the world opened for traffic between Stockton and Darlington in England. The Locomotive No. 1, made by Ricpasd Trevithick, which still adorns the Darlington Station, was great wonder on that memorable day. Many cried "It runs as fast as a devil!"

The world, one hundred years ago, had only a railroad of eleven miles (Stockton & Darlington) on which an engine was operated with a speed of not more than five miles an hour and a tractive power of eleven tons only. At present the world has altogether 699,433 miles of railways over different parts of the globe and innumerable locomotives are running with a speed of 60-65 miles an hour and a tractive 2500-4000 tons.

A common feature of the first railroads as shown in the accompanying is that they were all of short distance and mostly privately owned. It is interesting and strange now-a-days to note the effects that the Stockton-Darlington and the Shanghai-Woosung Railways exercised upon the English and the Chinese people respectively on their opening day.

The former attracted little attention beyond its neighborhood, as the London newspapers published, in connection with it, a short comment: "The greatest event in the history of the world since the battle of Waterloo was suffered to pass almost unnoticed." But on the contrary, in China, the first locomotive excited and frightened the Chinese people to such an extent that they all thought it unsafe to have a "magical nondescript" running within the sacred territory of the Chinese Empire. The Woosung line in China was later torn up and shipped out of the country.

The English people did not realize the importance of the railroad on account of their ignorance of its far-reaching effect, while the Chinese over-estimated its capability and its use, by thinking of a locomotive as if it were a living thing a hundred times as fierce as a tiger and a thousand times as dangerous as a dragon. In short, the former were somewhat sceptical and the latter too vividly impressed.

The Earliest Railroads of the World.

England	Stockton-Darlington	1825
U. S. A.	Baltimore-Ohio	1829
Germany	Nuremberg-Furth	1832
France	Paris-Germain	1835
Belgium	Brussel-Malines	1835
Holland	Amsterdam-Haarlem	1836
Russia	Tzarskoe Selo-St. Petersburg	1836
Austria-Hungary	Vienna-Galicia	1837
Italy	Naples-2 towns in vicinity	1860
Japan	Shinbashi-Yaoohama	1872
China	Shanghai-Woosung	1874

Although the railroad was an English production, it has not been developed in England to the extent that it has in America. Now more than one-third of the railway mileage of the world is in the United States, while the mileage of railways in European countries, as a whole, constitues only a little more than one-fourth of the total mileage on the earth.

Europe	210,363
America (N. & S.)	366,551
Asia	65,013
Africa	28,829
Australia	28,677
Total	699,433
U. S. A.	252,445

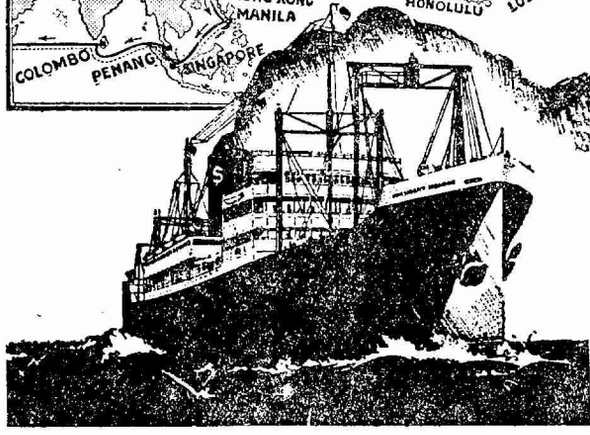
To avoid the difficulty in remembering figures, it is better to know that it would take a traveller one year and twenty days to go continuously over all the railway lines of the whole of the world by the quickest train, at a speed of 60 miles per hour, without stopping for a minute all the day and night. All the railways, if conneceted together in single track, would reach the moon from the earth in a triple track and would go around the earth twenty-seven times. In other words, one can go as far a distance as twenty-seven rounds of the earth in but a little more than one year's time, by the quickest train running without stop.

For more detailed information about the mileage of railways in different nations, the following table is of interest:

	Nation	*Total Mileage*	*Mileage per 100 sq. m.*	*Population per m. of rly.*
1.	U. S. A.	252,445*	8.55	404
2.	Canada	39,384	1.10	200*
3.	Germany	38,866	19.00	1,698
4.	Russia	38,562	1.90	3,360
5.	British India	37,029	1.80	8,960
6.	Austria-Hungary	28,643	10.90	1,792
7.	France	26,250	15.30	1,241
8.	English Islands	23,734	19 30	1,943
9.	Mexico	16,210	2.10	922
10.	Italy	11,218	9.80	8,162
11.	Spain	9,436	5.00	1,967
12.	Sweden	9,287	5.20	609
13	Japan	8,438	2.70	9,489
14.	China	6,302	0.12	73,897
15.	Belgium	4,649	48.10*	1,356
16.	Egypt	3,426	1.00	3,043
17.	Switzerland	3,246	18.80	1,177
18.	Holland	2,377	15.80	2,800
19.	Norway	2,037	1.60	1,222
20.	Portugal	1,847	4.25	2,932
21.	Siam	1,554	0.80	13,440
22.	Turkey	1,427	1 90	5,042
23.	Greece	1,009	4.00	2,644
24.	Anan	701	0 32	13,440
25.	Persia	33	0.005	268,800

From the above table, we observe that the United States has the greatest mileage and Belgium the greatest density of mileage and that every Canadian enjoys more railway convenience than any other national in the world. China's place in the railway world is just next to the last. With such a vast area of 4,218,401 square miles and a population of 402,680,000 China should have at least as big a mileage as that of U.S.A. or that of the whole of Europe. That is to say, China should build 246,143 miles of railroads in addition to what she has built up. Based upon the construction expenditure per miles ($84,104 mex.) of the Chinese Government Railways, such a mileage of railroad network would be built up in 50 years, if every Cninese takes out of his pocket just one dollar annually for fifty years.

The first century of railroad history by no means completes the story of achievement. Much work in the construction of railroads is still to be done in many a part of the world and the mechanical facilities are still to be



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President Van Buren	Jan. 16	Feb. 25	Mar. 9	Mar. 12
President Hayes	Jan. 30	Mar. 11	Mar 23	Mar. 26
President Adams	Feb 27	Apr. 8	Apr. 20	Apr. 23
President Garfield	Mar. 13	Apr. 22	May 4	May 7
President Monroe	Apr. 10	May 20	June 1	June 4

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improved. The Americans have done their best. The Europeans have half done their work and are going to complete it. It is only left to the Asiatics, especially the Chinese, to do their part in constructing and improving the railways, with a view to serve the world no less than their own people.

Kiuchow-Tsinan Railway, Tsingtao.
December 25, 1924.

Boy Emperor in Japan

The "Boy Emperor" Hsuan Tung now commonly referred to as Mr. Pu Yi and also as "Henry," which is his adopted English name moved into the residence of Minister Yoshizawa over a week ago, the day after his sceond wedding anniversary, by his two consorts, the Empress and the Kuei-Fei. They have a small entourage, consisting of three maid-servants, a cook, and some men-servants. The Chinese and English tutors visit at the Legation regularly and sometimes stop over night. Owing to Minister Yoshizawa's large family, however, it was difficult to provide suffiicient rooms for the guests, who only five weeks ago occupied the Forbidden City imperial palaces. As the Chinese tutor admitted, no decision could yet be made as to when the guests would leave the home of the Japanese Minister.

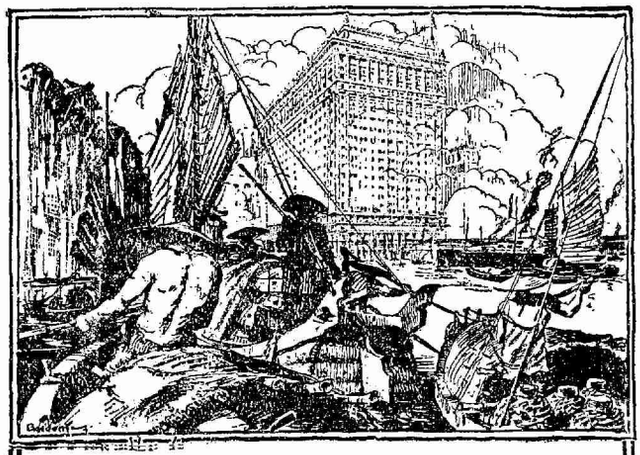
The private cook of the Pu Yi family now provides them with their own dishes, served in their favorite way, and the former emperor and empress and imperial consort are tasting for the first time food prepared for them under a foreign roof. Living simply and in retirement, until arrangements are made with the government regarding their future, the guests at the Japanese Minister's house are waiting patiently and whiling away the hours as best they can. Manchu "subjects" daily come to inquire and to pay respects, and as soon as the Tuan regime makes order out of chaos, it may be expected that Mr. and Mrs. Pu Yi will be free to continue their explorations—abroad.—(*Japan Advertiser*)

Big Insurance Merger Approved in United States

Local insurance circles and the numerous policyholders of the companies concerned will be interested in the news received of the formal approval by the Missouri insurance commission of the merger of the International Life and the Standard Life of St. Louis, probably the largest transaction of its kind in American life underwriting history. The deal involves G.$35,000,000 in assets and G. $261,000,000 of insurance in force.

The consolidation is consummated by the International Life with G. $26,000,000 of assets and G. $180,000,000 of insurance in force, taking over the entire business of the Standard Life, an Illinois corporation with home office at Decatur, Illinois, but with principal offices for several years in St. Louis. Reinsurance arrangements between the two companies during the past few years and their overlapping interests were partly responsible for the merger. The International Life acquires additional assets of G. $9,000,000 and the insurance under policies aggregating more than G. $81,000,000. Approval of the consolidation was unanimous on the part of both companies and was influenced by a general conviction that although both institutions are prosperous and on a satisfatory basis the merger would enable the management to reduce combined overhead expenses by several hundred thousand dollars a year. The insurance commissioners of Missouri, Alabama, Illinois and Arkansas, together with expert actuarial counsel, formed the commission which investigated and approved this merger.

The business of the International Life is making satisfactory progress throughout China as elsewhere in the world. The company's present absorption of the Standard Life places it in even a stronger position than ever before and puts it well in the front group of the big snccessful life insurance companies of the world. Its progress during the first fifteen years has been more rapid than that of any other company, due largely to its excellent policies and good service. The general agents for China are the International Insurance Office, Inc., 17 The Bund, Shanghai.



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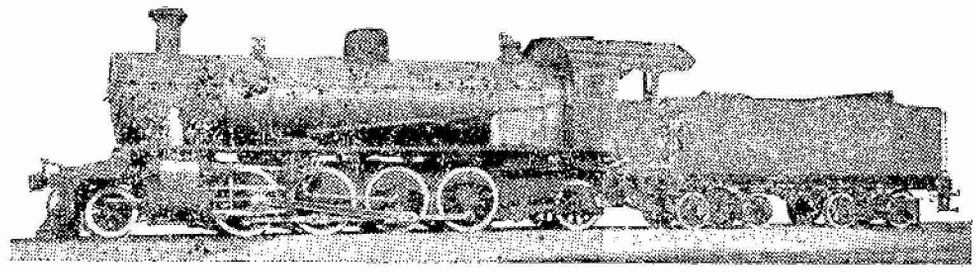
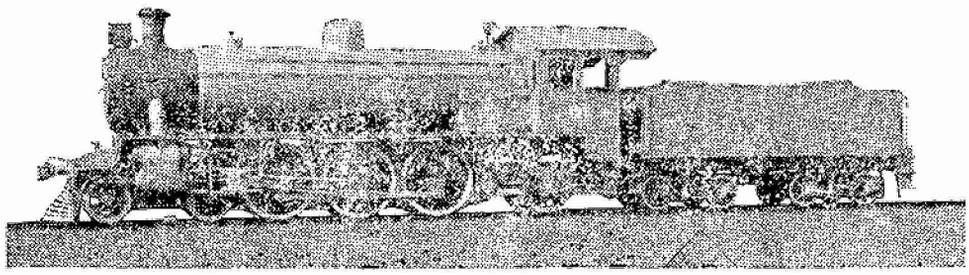
BALDWIN

Locomotives on the Peking-Mukden Railway

Mikado Type
Built 1919

Fourteen locomotives of this type were ordered in 1918. They are still meeting every requirement of active service.



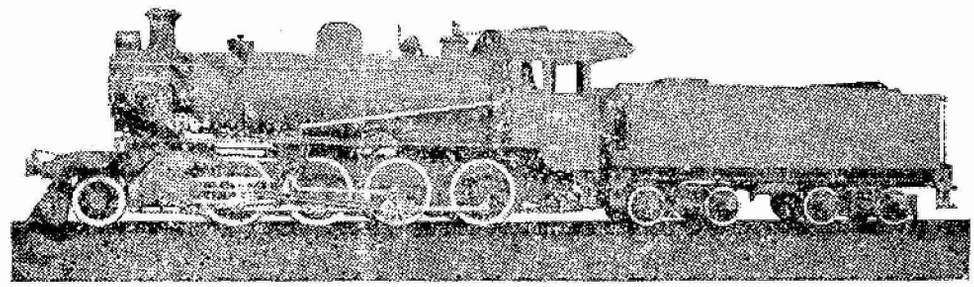


Consolidation Type
Built 1919 & 1921

Five of these locomotives were ordered in 1919 and two more in 1921. The seven still continue in excellent service.

Pacific Type
Built 1919

An order for sixteen of this type was placed in 1919. All these are giving splendid service.



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LOCOMOTIVES

31-145

Chinese Domestic Loan Bonds Classified According to Nature of Security

As of Sepetmber 1, 1924.

Compiled by the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information

Name of Bond	Date of Issue	Issue Price	Rate of Interest	Terms of Years	Amount Authorized	Amount Issued	Amount Outstanding September 1, 1924	Amount of Payments Falling due September 1, 1924—August 31, 1925 Principal	Amount of Payments Falling due September 1, 1924—August 31, 1925 Interest	Date of Payments Principal	Date of Payments Interest	Security
(A) Secured on Customs Revenue and cancelled or deferred Boxer Indemnity.												
1. Third Year (1)	3/8/1914	94	6%	12	$ 24,000,000	$24,926,110	$ 7 787,149.10 (6)	$ 2,739,205 (Approx.)	$261,469.65	31/12 (1917-1925)	30/6 31/12	Native Customs revenue, from extra 50 li stations; German, Austrian and 2/3rds of Russian Indemnity. If insufficient, Maritime Customs surplus, (12)
2. Fourth Year Extra Bond Issue (1)	9/2/1915 1/4/1915	90	6%	8	$ 2,800,000	$ 2,800,000	$ 2,100 000 00	— (16)	$126,000 00	12/1 (1924-)	12/4 1·/19	
3. Eleventh Year	25/9/1922	90	8%	5	$ 10,000,000	$10,000,000	$ 7 000,000 00 (7)	$ 2,000,000	$520,000 00	31/5 30/11 (1923-1927)	31/5 30/11	
4. Fifth Year	11/3/1916	95	6%	4 (Extended to 12 years)	$ 20,000,000	$20,000,000	$18,757,590.00	—	$1,125,455.	31/3 30/9 (1926-1928)	31/3 30/9	1/3 of Russian Indemnity released after retirement of the above issue. (13) The same security as the Third and Fourth Year Bonds. Up to September 1924, interest is paid out of the Consolidated Loan Fund. (10)
(B) Included in the Consolidated Loan Service.												
5. Military Loan	8/1/1912	100	8%	6 (Extended to 12 years)	$100,000 000	$ 7,371,150	$ 921,150	$ 921,150	$ 73,692	2/8 (1914-1924) (11)	2/2 2/8	
6. Seventh Year Long Term	27/4/1918	100	6%	20	$ 45,000,000	$45,000,000	$45,000,000	—	$2,700,000	30/6 32/12 (1928-1937)	30/6 31/12	
7. Currency Re-orgains-ation. (1)	19/9/1920	100(4)	6%	6	$ 60,000,000	$60,000,000	$35,985,900	(8) $10,000,000 (Approx)	$1,721,322	31/3 30/9 (1921-1926)	31/3 30/9	$24,000,000 every year from Customs Surplus, salt surplus, wine and tobacco revenue and railway surplus. (14)
8. Consolidated 6% (2)	3/3/1921	100	6%	10	$ 54,392,228	$54.392,218	$48,953,006	(9) $ 2,719,611	$2,855,592	1/12 (1921-1930)	1/6 1/12	
9. Consolidated 7% (2)	3/3/1921	100	7%	10	$ 13,600,000	$13,600,000	$11,560,000	$ 680,000	$ 809,200	31/8 (1921-1930)	28/2 31/8	
(C) Secured on Salt Surplus.												
10. "96" Salt Surplus Bonds	11/2/1922	84 up	8%	7	$ 96,000,000	$56,391 300 Y39,608,700 (5)	$56,391,300 Y36,677,670			31/1 31/7 (1923-1928) 31 1 (1922)	31/1 31/7	Salt and Cusoms Surplus. (15)
(D) Not definitely secured.												
11. Consolidated 6% (3) (2nd Series)	2/6/1921	100	6%	15	$ 25,600,000	$25 600,000	$25 600,00			1/1 (1921-1935)	1/1 1/7	
12. Consolidated 7% (3) (2nd Series)	2/6/1921	100	7%	15	$ 8,800,000	$ 8,800,000	$ 8,800 000			30/9 (1931-1935)	31/3 30/9	

Notes:—(1) In March 1922, the Ministry of Finance and the Inspector-General of Customs announced publicly that there were extra bonds of three series which were not included in the loan services managed by the latter; and for the payment of which the lattter would not be responsible. The amount of these extra bonds was;

Third Year.....	$ 196,000
Fourth Year.....	3,271,590
Currency Re-organization.....	890,000
	$4,357,590

The Ministry of Finance announced in addition that these extra bonds would be taken care of with other funds of the Ministry.

(2) These were issued at the rate of $40 for $100 of the original First and Eighth Year Bonds.

(3) The second series were issued to redeem the First and Eighth Year Bonds, which were originally issued to banks and government offices instead of the public.

(4) These were exchanged at par for depreciated Peking paper money.

(5) The Ministry of Finance announced in July, 1922, that this portion of the bonds was issued in terms of Japanese Yen, and principal and interest payments on it would hereafter be made in the same currency.

(6) The sum includes $2 059,719.10 bonds at call, that is, bonds drawn but not yet presented for payment The eighth drawing of the Loan has already been announced to take place on December 1, 1924. Redemption of the drawn bonds together with the payment of the 21st coupon will commence on December 31st, 1924.

(7) The Fourth Drawing of the Eleventh Year Bonds took place on November 1, 1924, by which an amount of $1,000,000 was redeemed.

(8) The Sixth Drawing of the Currency Re-organization Bonds took place on June 3rd., 1924, redeeming $4,797,200. The payment did not begin till September 30, 1924, and the amount, like the amounts under (7) and (9), is still included in the outstanding amount of September 1, 1924.

(9) The Third Drawing of the Consolidated 6 per cent took place on November 10, 1924, when a sum of $2,719,612 was redeemed.

(10) Secured according to Article IV of the Consolidated Loan Regulations, as promulgated by Presidential Mandate of March 1921, on the funds set free after retirement of the Third and the Fourth Year Loans. When the Fifth Year Loan has been retired, the redemption funds set free are, according to Article V of the Consolidated Loan Regulations, to be devoted to the service of the redemption of the Seventh Year Long Term Loan.

(11) The date of redemption was originally February 2, but was changed to August 2 after consolidation with loans

(12) When first issued, a sum was set aside by the Finance Ministry and deposited with certain foreign banks to guarantee the payment of one year's interest on these bonds, while every month the Finance Ministry and the Ministry of Communications were jointly to provide money for the actual payment. From April to July, 1917, when payment of the German share of the Boxer Indemnity was suspended, the sum of $120,000 a month was diverted to the payment of interest on the Third Year Bonds. In September of the same year, the whole amount of the German Indemnity was applied to the interest payments on the Third and the Fourth Year Bonds. In February, 1918, when redemption of one series was overdue and payment would soon begin on the other, the Finance Ministry decided to create a sinking fund out of the revenues of the native customs collectorates outside the 50 li radius Treaty Ports for the purpose, and the fund was entrusted to the management of the Inspector-General of Customs. At that time, it was estimated that this revenue would amount to some $7,000,000 a year, but it was later found that the actual receipts for the service of the Loans never exceeded $2,200,000, while now, owing to local appropriations, this source cannot be relied on with safety for more than $300,000 a year. In February, 1920, the Inspector Generrl of Customs outlined a plan by which, beginning with January, 1 1921, a monthly sum of $400,000 should be set aside from the Customs surplus as a sinking fund for these two issues of bonds. This, however, became unnecessary when in July, 1920, the remaining two-thirds of the Russian share of the Boxer Indemnity was suspended, amounting to some £690,000 a year, and was applied from January 1, 1922 to the redemption of these bonds.

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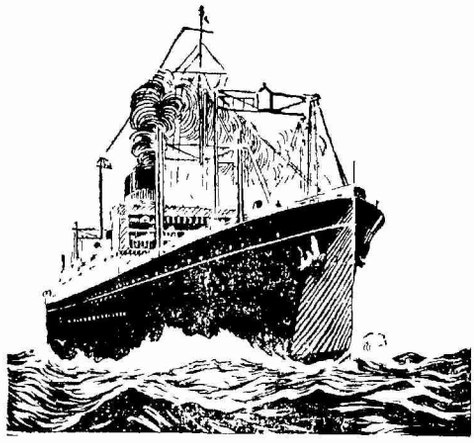

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31-148

Men and Events

A carol service was given at the Holy Trinity Cathedral on Sunday afternoon, December 28, at 6 o'clock, when a collection was taken on behalf of the war memorial and new organ fund.

Consul-General and Mrs. E. S. Cunningham, have issued invitations to an at home on New Year's Day from 11 o'clock to one o'clock, at their residence, 13 Whangpoo Road, Shanghai.

The directorate and management of the Sincere Company, Ltd., have issued invitations to a reception in commemoration of a silver jubilee of the founding of the establishment on Friday, January 2, 1925, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. at their Emporium on Nanking Road, Shanghai.

Frederick Bancroft, a well known American historian, from Galesburg, Ill., and brother to the new American Ambassador to Tokyo, arrived in Peking recently, collecting material for a new book. Mr. Bancroft has written several books on political history.

Children this year must have found the Christmas supplement of the Peking and Tientsin *Times*, extremely entertaining, as most of the supplement was devoted to children's stories, nursery rhymes, puzzles, conundrums, etc. The supplement was well arranged and had a picturesque cover design.

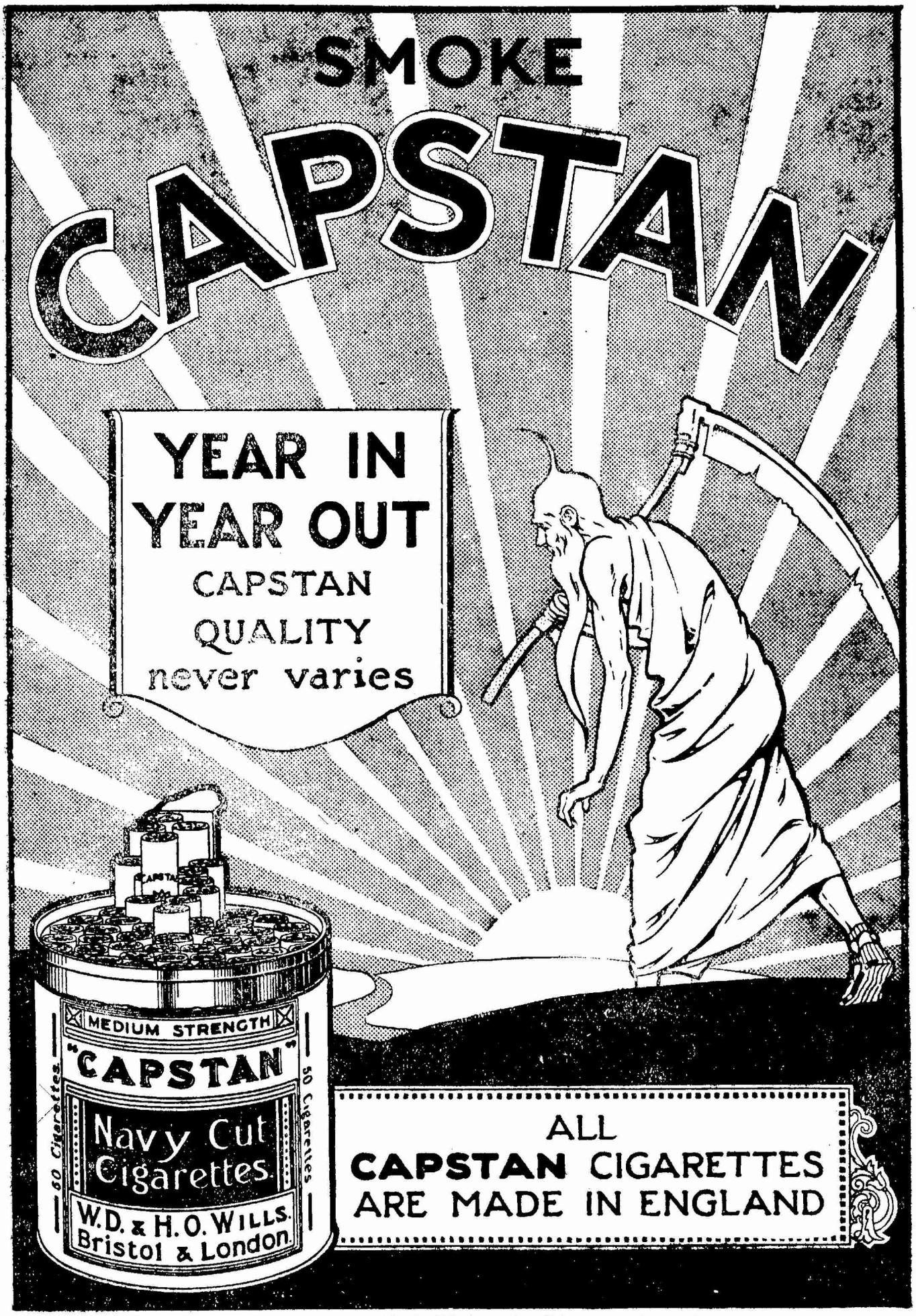
Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to United States, will be re-appointed to the Court of St. James and Dr. W. W. Yen, former Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, will be appointed to succeed Dr. Sze in Washington, according to a rumor in Peking of recent date. In this connection it is also reported that Wang Yung-pao has resigned his position as Minister to Japan and that Hu Wei-teh, a former Minister, will succeed him.

On December 6, a new publication appeared in Swatow, bearing the name, *South China Weekly Review*. This English periodical's chief purpose is to provide a medium through which the opinion of Southern Chinese can be circulated and to fairly present Chinese news to English readers. It contains chiefly political items dealing with the South China situation and commercial news concerning South China. The annual rate is M$10.

The *Mei Foo Shield*, a monthly magazine published by the Standard Oil Company of New York (Shanghai), in the interests of the North China department, has appeared for December, 1924. This issue contains an interesting article on "Chefoo and Its Industries," by F. W. Lilley with some excellent illustrations, including a panorama view of Chefoo, the Standard Oil residence and Chinese pictures. The usual notes from other branches of the company are contained in this issue.

A pamphlet containing advance information published by the Philippine Carnival Association, on the commerical and industrial fair, which takes place this year from February 7 to 15, 1925, has been received. Carnival attendants next year can be assured of the most attractive, varied and interesting demonstration of the Island's industrial and commercial resources, ever handled according to the handbook. The Manila Carnival has come to be regarded as the most popular event in the Far East and visitors from neighboring countries regard it as a national event. The valuable data and information compiled in this book is due to the cooperation of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry.

It is roughly estimated at the present time that there are 12,000 Americans in China, including men, women and children, as registered at the various American consulates throughout the provinces, with an approximate estimate of 1,000 in addition, unregistered. This compilation includes those resident in the British Colony at Hongkong and the leased territory of Kwangtung, in which Dairen is situated. One-half, (according to figures) of the Americans in China is embraced in the missionary population which comprises 4,000 adults, of whom 2,500 are women and 1,500 are men. The children of missionary parentage resident in China, number about 2,100. Of the Americans in business in China there are about 1,200 adult men, 700 women, and 600 children. In professional work, the figures show 200 men and nearly 300 women, and 180 children. In U. S. government service, including officers in the Expeditionary Forces in North China, account for 175 men, 100 women and 90 children. In Chinese government service, 100 men, whose wives and children bring the total up to 225. The figures show about 400 Americans of non-specified occupations. The largest percentage of the American population in China are located at Shanghai, including nearly 4,000, according to a report.



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News from South China

An American Bank, the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation, will on or about January 2, 1925, open a branch at No. 6, Queen's Road, Hongkong. The head office of the Bank is at New York and it has had a branch at Shanghai for the last four years. The Hongkong manager will be D. M. Biggar, formerly manager of the Asia Banking Corporation in Hongkong.

On the eve of his departure on furlough, A. E. Wood, acting secretary for Chinese Affairs in Hongkong, was entertained at dinner by the Chinese residents. Mr. Wood has acted as secretary on more than one occasion during the absence of E. R. Hallifax, the secretary. Mr. Wood left Hongkong for his home December 20.

A pleasant surprise was given to the Netherland community in Hongkong on December 16, when a noted Dutch singer, Madame de Vogel, gave a recital of Dutch and French songs in the Dutch Club.

To celebrate the recent knighthood of Sir Henry Pollock, Kt, K. C., who has been more than thirty years a resident of Hongkong, the Chinese community gave a banquet in his honor on December 16, when the Governor of Hongkong also attended as a guest.

It has been reported that Gion Murakami has been appointed Consul-General at Hongkong by the Tokyo government.

G. G. Hoppelier, for nearly thirty years a merchant in China, lately with the Villa Bros., and many years in the silk trade in connection with Carlowitz & Company, Hongkong and Canton, died in Shameen December 14, and his funeral the next day was attended by a number of Chinese as well as foreign friends. Mr. Hoppelier was 57 years old.

John W. Cook, for more than thirty-five years a Y. M. C. A. secretary in America, visited Hongkong for several days during the middle of December, while on his world tour. He addressed meetings and held conferences with local Y. M. C. A. leaders during his visit.

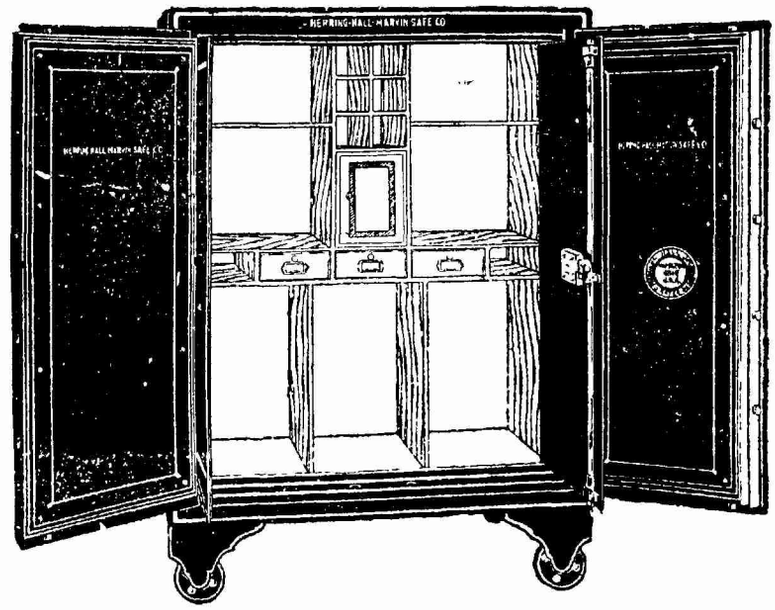
To avoid being frequently interfered with at the shows in Canton, the theater-goers are advising the managements that they will be glad to add a little more to their ticket charges, provided the show managers will make arrangement with the Kuomintang that the Bolshevists in uniform may pay half price or any special one so as to enable men of the Red Army to attend theaters without having to fight for free admission Present prices for admission to some shows are prohibitive to those Bolshevists whose income depends solely on the Kuomintang allowance

The Relief Committee for the great fire victims on December 1 at Wuchow, Kwangsi, has recently received many large donations from friends at Canton and Hongkong, the donations include $40,000 from the Tung Wah Hospital and 5,260 heavy cotton coats and 70 pieces of cotton covers from Chan Sui Kie. In the great fire, it may be recalled, 1,160 homes and 540 shops and offices were destroyed, making more than 70,000 persons homeless for a time, and a number of them requiring relief. The Cantonese troops stationed at Wuchow have contributed $10,000 to the relief from the army funds.

It may be welcome news to many that the Red Army in Canton has stopped recruiting, by order of the acting Generalissimo. Recruiting Officers Tong Feart and Chung Kwok Sun, stationing in the North River districts, have been recalled.

The Chinese Maritime Customs in Canton is refusing to recognize the Red Army headquarters uplifting the embargo on rice export from Canton, unless confirmation to the Red order is forthcoming from the Inspector-General of Customs at Peking. The firm of On Kee, exporters, has applied to the Customs authorities for export permit and has been refused. It intends to ship away 8,000 piculs of fine grade rice. The Army some weeks ago decided to grant license to a syndicate to export rice against popular opposition upon the payment of a lump sum of "official gift" or black money, being ignorant of possible conflict with customs regulations.

The dyeing industry in the town of Yimpo and districts nearby, mostly yam dyeing of native made cloths, one of the important local industries near Canton, had to be suspended for the time being as a protest against Kuomintang arrest of some of the dyers for opposing further taxation. Technically, the dyers had submitted to the tax additionally levied by having signed for the release of the arrested on condition of withdrawl of opposition to the tax. In fact, the dyeing factories, as seen in their bill of grievances, were compelled to submit to further wartax in order to save



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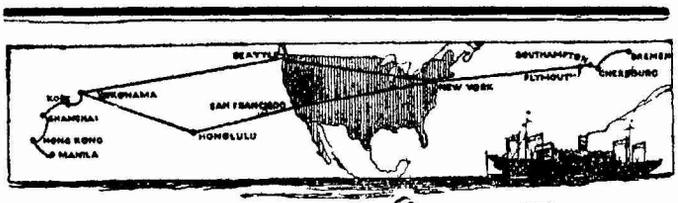

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the leaders arrested from Bolshevist torture to be mapped out to opponents to Kuomintang orders and requisitions. The suspension of dyeing industry in Yimpo, throwing thousands of men and women out of work, is affecting every line of business in the community, the prosperity of which depends wholly on the main industry.

The Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in Canton has received a strong appeal from the populace of Shek-ki, Heungshan, praying the exemption of the public playground there from public sale by the Bolshevists now controlling that city, Mr. Lum King-wen, the Red nationalization agent in Heungshan, has decided to dispose of this playground at auction in order to swell Dr. Sun Yat-sen's war chest, but the younger generation of the community, who have placed no little value on the sport, for many years a popular field and track for all kinds of athletic competitions for schools and teams of the community are determined to prevent the ground from being sold, going as far as to declare that it will appeal to Dr. Sun himself to stop the Bolshevists from taking this plot of ground.

Canton merchants whose property was destroyed by fire in the Red massacre of merchants October 15, may now rebuild upon payment of $10 for each *cheng* of land they formerly owned to the Kuomintang Department of Public Works.

For the first time in Canton, there will be a convention of barbers from all parts of Kwangtung Province, the gathering to take place in the Union Headquarter of the Canton Barber Hall from December 20, to 21. The object of the convention is to form a stronger fellowship among the barbers, once considered the lowest form of manual labor in the public eye and the most unfortunate service to go into. In last two or three months the barbers as a class were very much hated, because to their lot had been assinged by the Labor Department of the Kuomintang the duty of committing incendiarism in co-operation with the Red Army in the massacre of Canton merchants October 15 last. As a penance for their crime, for which some twenty were shot by the Canton Merchants Volunteers, the Barbers Union has since then withdrawn the two delegates it once had at the Workers Conference of the Kuomintang.

The number of distilleries in Canton has been reduced from once nearly 200 to now about 80 by the lack of co-operation between the employers and the employes. It appears that the employers who have been reluctantly forced into agreements to increase the wages of their employes by pro-labor local authorities and who now have to submit to all kinds of war taxes and military contributions have found it more profitable to cease operating temporarily than to proceed with loss merely to retain the good-will of long-time patrons and customers.

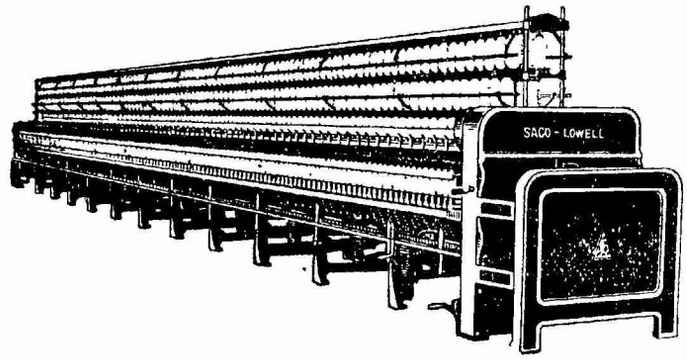
General Li Fook-lam, popularly known as the uncrowned king of Honam, the southern portion of the vicinity of Canton, who has been receiving all the income from the gambling and the opium traffics the last few years, will soon have his lucrative privilege denied by the Military Funding Bureau of the Red Army General Headquarters, which is aiming to administer all funds from these sources for the service of the whole army.

A total sum of $226 in fines on three counts was imposed on Kai Chong Lung Company, Koon Lan Street, Canton, the other day for violating the stamp law, failing to have three receipts affixed by stamps, by the Revenue Stamp Bureau in co-operation with the police. According to Canton business men, the Bolshevists persecuting the merchants since the attempt of their Volunteers to oust the Kuomintang from Canton are driving all forms of trade to a decision to finish after the next Chinese New Year, before which time the traders hope to have as many of their accounts settled as possible. The Red inspectors of revenue stamps receive no salary for their vigilance, reward for which depending wholly on detection of delinquency and heavy fines from the careless.

Notwithstanding strong opposition from the shipping merchants, the Kuomintang Military Funding Bureau will collect the proposed 20 per cent on freight and passenger charges by all means.

Two Red Army units in Koon-yao, in Namhoi district, near Canton, by staging a make-believe mutiny, ransacked the town and relieved the citizens of personal property to the extent of more than $100,000. The amusing part of it, the inhabitants not knowing the plot, has been that the local gentry has sent a complaint to the Kuomintang in Canton asking for the recovery of the goods the members of this party have stolen.

It looks as if Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Kuomintang Bolshevists have also invaded Hongkong. On the evening of December 22, six armed man raided a rice-shop in Connaught Road, West, Hongkong, and stole $500 in cash and a deposit note for $1,000.



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The new travel representative of the American Express Company at Hongkong, R. W. Jenkinson, from Calcutta, has arrived to replace Mr. MacGee, who has left Hongkong for Shanghai. R. F. Young, who has been accountant of the American Express Company in Hongkong for sometime, has departed for his home at Berkeley, California, by way of Europe, where he will remain for some months on visit.

The Chinese Club of Hangkong, an organization of young business and professional men, held its first reception in its new club-house above the Bank of Canton Building December 20, when more than 200 members attended. H. K. Hung is president of the club.

An interesting presentation ceremony took place at the Bank of Canton recently in Hongkong, when A. G. W. Ogilvie of the firm of Messrs. Palmer and Turner was presented by the Bank's Board of Directors a handsome and massive silver mandarin cup as a mark of appreciation for his work in connection with the erection of the Bank's new premises. The presentation was made by the acting chairman of the Board, Li Po-kwai, who is also president of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in Hongkong.

The large department stores in Canton in 1924, because of local disturbances, did not have two-thirds of the business they should have had, when figuring from previous annual records, according to a manager of one of these firms. The overhead expenses had been very much greater, due to special arrangements for more police and insurance protection. In one of the large stores, nearly $5,000 had to be paid to the Kuomintang war chest at every call for house rent contributions, as all these stores have their own buildings and had to pay war contributions in accordance with the value of their lands and buildings. Since the return of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to power in Canton in spring of 1923, five different house rent contributions have been collected, each contribution being the amount equivalent to one's monthly house rent or sums near to the self-owned homes or business buildings. The Chen Kwong Company, Limited, a large department store, will hold an extraordinary meeting of its share-holders January 2, at Hongkong, and the chief topic will be the difficulty involved since the Canton disturbance, because of which many Canton depositors have been withdrawing from the banking department of the Canton branch of the company.

According to the *Chung Sheung Wui Po News*, the Kuomintang Bolshevists in Canton will employ gunboats from the Red Navy to assist exporters of rice from Canton, unless the Chinese Maritime Customs will show favor to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's followers and permit rice to pass the Customs. It appears that, according to Chinese law, no rice is to be allowed to leave Canton waters, and the Canton Commissioner of Customs, still under the Inspector-General of Customs at Peking, has no discretion over the matter. The Kuomintang regime, upon an official gift of $500,000, has sanctioned an export of 500,000 piculs of fine grade rice, despite protest against the action from local residents for whose need local produces are insufficient to meet. The law against export is for local protection against want for this staple food.

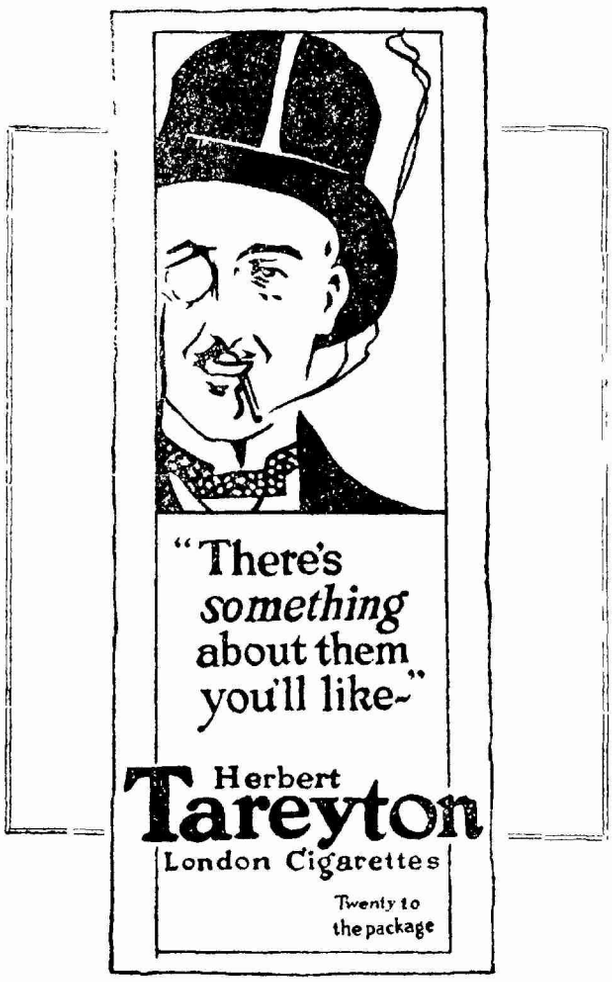
General Wu Te-chen, the Red Chief of Police in Canton, on December 22, entertained M. Gilko, Soviet Consul-General at Canton, and other Soviet comrades, at tiffin, in the former headquarters of the Canton Merchants Volunteer Coprs, a body of citizens opposing Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Bolshevism but recently ousted from Canton by the Kuomintang Red Army.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has sent words back from Tientsin advising men of his Red Army to refrain from commandeering the funds being collected from different sources for the support of the Kwangtung University, an institution now dominated by Boshelevists propagating communistic principles.

In view of the anti-Chritian campaign now being launched by the Kuomintang Bolshevists in Canton, it may be of interest to note that the foreign Christian Missions are spending more money in the education of Chinese youths in the middle schools in Kwangtung Province than the National, Provincial, and district governments combined. It may be of interest to point out also that the foreign missions are paying more attention to the education of Chinese girls than the Chinese governments represented in the province.

H. W.

Canton, December 24, 1924.



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News from West China

The rumors continue to point to a possible break between Yang Sen, and Teng Shih Hou, who hold, respectively, the cities of Chengtu and Chungking. Yang Sen, as Tuli, is supposed to rank higher than Teng Shih Hou, as Civil Governor. But the former finds himself almost without funds. The salt revenues are not in his hands, and he cannot get control of them without fighting. If he fights it will be reported aganist him. On the other hand Teng does not control as much as his ambition requires (we might almost say position requires) as he is almost a figure-head as Civil Governor in Chungking.

Liu Yu-Kiu has not neglected any opportunity to gain control of the Tibetan Border. After the collapse of General Cheng Hsia-Ling, who is not a Szechwan man Yu Kiu's men waited till they were sure that Peking had more to do than watch them, and then they moved on to Tatsienlu and to control of the Tibetan situation. Liu Yu-Kiu now has complete control of everything from Hsintsing, his present headquarters 90 li from Chengtu to the west. If we consider him as allied with Liu Hsiang the whole of Szechwan, and the Tibetan country beyond, to the west of the Min River is now under the control of Liu Hsiang. That means the control of the revenues in the two principal salt districts.

After more than nine months in Chengtu Yang Sen has made a levy on the Chamber of Commerce. It is no secret that he has practically no funds for his army, to say nothing of administration. He asked for $300,000 and the merchants of the city have promised half that sum. It will last about as long as so much cash paper at a funeral. What will be the next move? If he could send a part of his army to dislodge one or two generals who are remaining in the places where money can be had it would releive the stress, but such fighting is not permitted even when it is well-known that such "generals," are only lining their own pockets with no thought of civic improvement. They levy "escort" taxes on merchandise, house taxes, opium taxes, and collect the salt revenues. One of them is taking in enough every month to support either the Military, or Civil Governor, in affluence, but to get them out would mean more war. So the revenues of this rich province continue to go into the pockets of a few men, while those who might wish to use the money for the good of the province cannot touch it.

But with or without, money Yang Sen continues to "improve" Chengtu. Of course the property-holders have been taxed for street improvements, and they contend that their money is not being well-used. But to the Westerner, marvels have been wrought in the old city of Chengtu. Old residents find it difficult to recognize the streets. Fortunately new street signs have appeared with the old familiar names, but there is little in the streets themselves to recall their former appearance. Old landmarks have disappeared, barriers in front of yamens, temples, residences, etc., around which the burdened coolies have toiled for generations have been removed; a straight path is the rule. Foreign front office buildings have gone back even at an expense more than $1,000 to the owners; poles for electric wires that were on the edge of the street before are now found standing in the middle of street under repair. They all go back to the curb. And this not on streets intended to remain as a mark of the diligence of the "reformer," but on scores of streets. By Christmas one may ride from the East Gate in a motor car on smooth, wide streets. When asked recently how much remained to be done one familiar with the plans said, "We have not begun one tenth of what we intend to do!" And this is not in Shanghai, or Tientsin, native city, but in Chengtu, the most difficult Capital to reach with the exception of Lanchow.

Chengtu will take pride in showing her streets to a representative gathering next month—unless fighting prevents. The missions of the three Southwestern provinces have tried to maintain a spirit of unity in their respective fields. There is a representative body known as the Advisory Board which meets once a year. Several times during the past thirty years an effort has been made to gather as many workers as possible into a conference on the lines of similar gatherings that have been held in Shanghai, and other centers, for the whole of China. The last such conference was held in Chengtu in January 1908. Owing to the unsettled state of the province it has not been possible to repeat the effort many feel to be for the development of the work in Missions in these provinces. All plans have now been made to gather in Chengtu next month. This conference will include Chinese pastors, and church members, as well as foreign missionaries.

Other foreign travellers who are travelling far and wide thoughout the province represent the Standard Oil Co. and the Asiatic Petroleum Co. None of these have been molested. They are carrying on a huge propaganda, establishing agents in every important center and transporting by steamer, native junk, and coolies, their products of various kinds. It

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Everywhere East

is now possible to buy kerosene in every village of any size. Steamer traffic between Chungking and Suifu will shortly close for the season. The *Shutung* is expected in Suifu to-day which may be her last trip. Most of the other boats, with the exception of one small motor boat, are now on the Ichang-Chungking run where there is sufficient water and plenty of cargo. It is hoped that the smaller craft can negotiate the gorges all winter. This is however, not to be depended upon.

Suifu, Sze. December 8, 1924. J. R. M.

Chinese Domestic Loan Bonds Classified According to Nature of Security

(*Continued from page 136*)

(13) In March, 1917, China arranged with the seven Allied Powers to suspend payment of the Boxer Indemnity to them for five years beginning from December 1, 1917, and ending November 30, 1922, but Russia agreed to suspension of only one-third of her share. The deferred indemnities were used as a sinking fund for the Seventh Year Short Term Bonds. As the end of the five year period was drawing near, and as there was no central Russian government which was recognized by China to which payment might be resumed, a Presidenital Mandate was issued in September, 1922, extending the period of suspension of the Russian share. This share, amounting to some £360,000 a year, has since December 1922, been applied to the principal and interest payments on the Eleventh Year Bonds.

(14) The sinking fund for the Consolidated Loans was originally composed of $14 000,000 a year from the salt surplus and $10,000,000 from the wine and tobacco revenue. If the latter should be insufficient, $500,000 was to be appropriated monthly from the railway surpluses. The loans also constituted a charge on the Customs surplus. In August, 1922, the Inspector General of Customs, who controls the Consolidated Loan Services Sinking Fund, suggested to the government to apply the Customs surplus releasable from time to time to the loan service, and to draw upon the salt surplus (*within the limit of $14,000,000 a year*) *only when the former* should be insufficient. The arrangement was adopted at a Cabinet meeting, and was to be tried out for a year. By Presidential Mandate of 19th September, 1923 the Customs revenue surplus was definitely hypothecated for the service of the Consolidated Loans.

(15) The regulations provided for $12,000,000 during the first year and $20,000,000 every year thereafter, from the salt and customs surpluses, but the availability of these sums is very questionable.

(16) The Inspector-General has undertaken under certain conditions to redeem eventually $2,800,000 of the Fourth Year Extra Bonds, and on 17th December, 1923, $700,000 of these were drawn for redemption, payment taking place on 12th January, 1924, Interest, however, will be paid regularly till final redemption takes place.

Marshal Chi Arrives in Shanghai

With a state of continued unrest in the provinces, and no material changes in the situation around Peking, the departure of General Chi Hsieh-yuan, the dismissed Tuchun, from Nanking for Shanghai, still holds the chief news of interest during the week under review. Marshal Tuan continues to function as Chief Executive, and the Minister of Finance expects to be able to raise some funds, to carry on. Marshal Feng remains in the Western Hills and has come to no decision as to his future actions, while his men remain in the city refusing to take command from any other officer. Dr. Sun Yat-sen's condition has become worse and according to late reports the doctors consider his condition as serious. Marshal Chang Tso-lin commutes between Mukden and Tientsin, and no further steps have been taken toward bringing up some of the foreign questions pending settlement by the new government of China. The full text of the Rehabilitation Conference, has been published, showing that the membership is not confined alone to militarists and politicians. Japan is concerning herself over the immigration problem and the recent suggestion of a member of U. S. Congress to hold a "White Conference."

Marshal Chi Arrives in Shanghai

After repeated refusals to leave Nanking, Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, dismissed tuchun by a Peking Mandate several weeks ago, eventually decided to leave Nanking and retire gracefully to Shanghai. He arrived on Sunday, December 28, and is living in the International Settlement, at his home, Shanghai. While no definite reasons were given by General Chi, the following conditions had a bearing on his actions.:

"When Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan found that the Fengtien army was coming into Kiangsu, he called a Council of War. He soon learned that General Chen Tiao-yuan, Defence Commissioner at Hsuchowfu, had visited Peking secretly and had advised the Anfu government to attack Kiangsu and that an enormous sum of money had been passed to generals in crucial positions to bribe them to declare their independence or neutrality. As soon as he became convinced that this information was correct, Marshal Chi called a meeting of his

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staff and of the generals in Nanking and told them he was going. He was quite ready to protect Kiangsu against the Fengtien Army and what he believed would be the consequences of their expedition to the province. He is reported to have said that the treachery of one general, such as Chen Tiao-yuan was bound to bring misery to Kiangsu and to prolong the war and that he would go to make the war unnecessary.

It is understood that either Wu Kuan-hsin or Ho Feng-lin will become Tuchun or Tupan of Kiangsu and that either Chen Tiao-yuan or Kung Pang-doh will become Assistant Tupan, a new office to be created to meet the situation arising from the politics played to drive out Marshal Chi. If General Kung Pang-doh assists Tuli Sun Chuan-fang in driving Chang Yuen-ming out of Lunghua, he will get the Defence Commissionership, which is the best job in the province next to the Tuchunate. It will not be necessary to reward outside generals for the ousting of Chi Hsieh-yuan from Kiangsu, as practically all the work in that direction was done under the direction of Tupan Han Kuo-chun and General Chen Tiao-yuan. General Chang Chung-chiang, the Fengtien general in Shantung, is entitled to some reward, but it is not expected that it will be in Kiangsu, according to news report in the North China Daily *News* (Shanghai).

General Lu's Appointment as Tupan a Blunder?

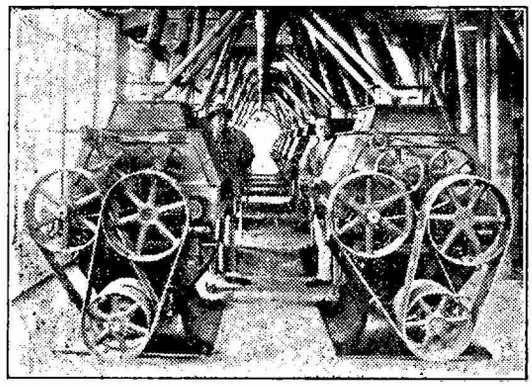
Comment on the situation of Marshal Chi's refusal to depart from Nanking and General Lu's arrival at Nanking, was made in a recent issue of the Peking and Tientsin *Times*, representing apparently feeling among persons in that section of China:

"What is abundantly clear at the present time is that Lu Yung-hsiang cannot hope to gratify either his desire for revenge, or his ambitions to resume his authority in Chekiang and Shanghai, without hostilities on a large scale. It was an appalling blunder on the part of the Peking government to appoint him as Tupan of Kiangsi and Anhui, and a blunder of still greater magnitude to put him at the head of a Fengtien army to enable him to force his way into Kiangsu. What part Chang Tso-lin has played in this plan we do not profess to know nor do we know how intimately he shares the ambitions of certain of his subordinates who covet the Shantung and other posts. But it is time he ceased to lend his name and his forces to Lu Yung-hsiang's adventures. If the attempt to restore the former Tuchun of Chekiang to power in the Lower Yangtze is pursued, it will probably result in prolonged warfare, with the odds against its success, if the Kiangsu commanders stick together as they seem resolved to do now that they have seen the danger of disunity. In view of the situation in Peking, it would be suicidal to embark upon such a campaign. And, apart altogether from the question of self-interest, why should the country be plunged anew into war after the ruinous campaigns of the last four months, for the sake of a single official? Lu Yung-hsiang admittedly proved a successful administrator in Chekiang, but he is by no means irreplaceable.

"It has been stated in one quarter which is usually well informed that the Chief Executive was disposed to deal amicably with Chi Hsieh-yuan, and that Marshal Chi was willing to recognise the new government in Peking provided his own position was respected, and no attempt made to oust him. Marshal Tuan, however, it is said, yielded to the importunities of Lu Yung-hsiang, Wu Kwang-hsin (who was mentioned some weeks ago as an aspirant to the Nanking post,) and the Kiangsu conspirators. His weakness may cost him dear, and aggravate the peril in which he stands even to-day in Peking, for the appointing Lu Yung-hsiang can scarcely be cancelled without a serious loss of "face" to the new government. The cancellation of Lu Yung-hsiang's appointment, and the recognition of the *status quo* in Nanking, would nevertheless be the least of the two evils."

Civil War Again Imminent

With reports of old disbanded armies and new armies in the vicinity of Sungkiang, near Shanghai, clashing during the last week, and the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway line again cut, it would appear that these incidents again point to a fresh breaking out of hostilities in this section. The troops of General Sun Chuan-fung, the new Tuli of Chekiang, who is also the Governor General of Chekiang and Fukien, and the old Chekiang army gathered together by Gen. Chan Yao-san, former commander in the Chekiang Army Division, are the once involved. Gen. Sun, it will be recalled, was the main ally of Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan (former Tuchun of Kiangsu and Governor-General of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhui) in driving away Generals Lu and Ho Feng-ling, former Commissioner of Defence for Shanghai and Sungkiang. Gen. Chen was one of Gen. Lu's



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leading generals and it was he who, with Gen. Hsu Shu-tseng (Little Hsu), attempted to carry on the war after Generals Lu and Ho had fled, the command of the Chekiang Army having devolved upon him.

At the present time no further details are at hand regarding the cutting of the railway, but it is alleged that the old Chekiang troops, acting under instructions removed some of the rails from the railway between Sungkiang and Kashing, and thus retarded the train traffic.

The Rehabilitation Conference

During the week under review the full text of the regulations governing the Rehabilitation Conference proposed for some future date, has been published in Peking, and states that the Conference is intended to solve the complicated political situation and prepare plans for reconstruction. That (2) "Its members will consist of the following:—(a) Persons who have rendered excellent services to the State. (b) Chiefs of the various armies which participated in the punitive expedition against those connected with the illegal election of President Tsao Kun, also those who succeeded in bringing civil strife to an end. (c) Militarv and Civil Governors of Provinces, special districts and Mongolia, Tibet and Kokonor. (d) Those possessing excellent reputations for technical knowledge and experience in politics. These will be employed or appointed bv the Chief Executive. The total number will not exceed 30.

"Note. Persons qualifying under (a) and (c) can be represented by a delegate, if unable to attend.

"Art. III. The Chief Executive will fix the dates of the opening and closing of the Conference.

"Art. IV. A Chairman will preside at the Conference, assisted by a Vice-Chairman.

"Art. V. Questions coming before the Conference will include (a) The organization and program for a national conference. (b) Reform of the military system. (c) Financial reorganization. (d) All matters submitted by the Chief Executive.

"Note. All resolutions will be handed to the Chief Executive for enforcement.

"Art. VI. Committees of experts will be established, which will investigate measures submitted to the Conference. Such committees will be eligible to attend all meetings of the Conference, and freely to express their views. The Chief Executive will appoint these experts.

"Art. VII. Two-thirds of the members will constitute a quorum. Resolutions require a majority of those present.

"Art. VIII. The Chief Executive may attend or send a delegate to express his views, in accordance with Article V. Measures which the Chief Executive submits take precedence at the Conference.

"Art. IX. The Conference to be held at Peking.

"Art. X. The Conference will sit one month, but may be prolonged 20 days if necessary.

"Art. XI. Detailed regulations governing the business at the Conference meetings will be drawn up by the Conference itself.

"Art. XII. The Conference will have a secretariat, which will control the documents, arrange programs, make records and attend to the audit and miscellaneous affairs. The secretariat will consist of a chief secretary, five secretaries and 40 clerks. The Chief Executive will appoint the chief secretary and secretaries, the chief secretary recommending the secretaries and appointing the clerks.

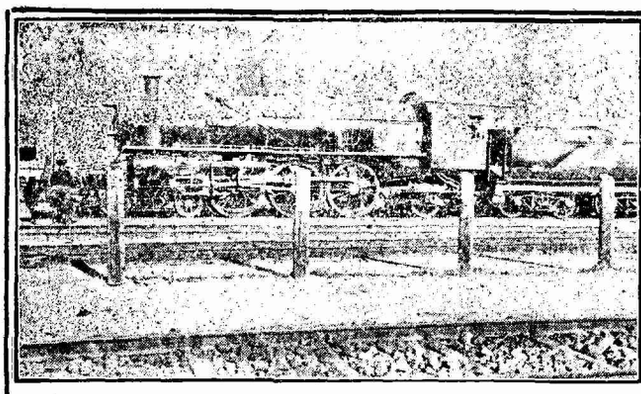
"Art. XIII. These regulations are to come into effect on promulgation.

The qualification for membership of the Conference includes excellent service to the State, a distinguished record, technical knowledge and wide experience. Thus membership is not confined to militarists and politicians."—*Reuter's* Pacific Service.

Japan and Her Immigration Problem

While China is concerned with her political, commercial and economic upheaval, and other surrounding countries with their troubles, Japan in addition to her reconstruction difficulties is greatly interested and agitated as yet over the immigration problem, and more recently the suggestion of Mr. Britten of the U. S. House of Representatives, to hold a white conference. Good understanding may be between the United States and the Japanese governments, still the feeling is far from friendly and is growing day by day, according to the Tokyo *Asahi*, in a recent comment on the immigration problem. The *Asahi* continues:

"We duly appreciate the painstaking labor of Mr. Hughes. However, we regret to remark that beautiful diplomatic language can not remedy the growing ill feeling. We feel called upon to state that we censure the American



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statement, not for our own interest, but for the reason that such a policy will build a high wall of racial animosity. We are sympathetic toward the United States to a certain extent for the limitation of immigrants for domestic reasons, but we determinedly object to the extension of the Monroe Doctrine to South America. The proposed Pan-American conference on immigration wants to reject immigrants from Asia and other parts of the world which so-called colored races inhabit.

"When the late President Harding promoted the Washington conference in respect to universal disarmament, we approved of his plan. Our approval was based on the reason that armament competition inevitably leads to a disturbance of peace. It was also the idea that disarmament can be realized only by means of an international conference.

"The only possible means for permanent peace are to destroy international walls and to make immigration and trade free and unmolested. However, as long as the present state of affairs prevails in the world this may not be practicable. But it is the duty of all nations to endeavor to promote freedom of immigartion, emigartion, and trade. We noticed beautiful sentiments in regard to permanent peace conveyed in the invitation extended by the late President Harding. The present President, Mr. Colidge, is understood to be contemplating a second international parley. We wonder what the motive for the second international disarmament conference may be.

"The argument that all the white nations will make common cause with Japan as their enemy is vulgar, unworthy of criticism. We identify ourselves with the opinion of Mr. Hughes, who says that the United States require an iron nerve. But we can hardly refrain from protesting in the name of world peace to the proposed tension of the Monroe Doctrine to South America in order to harass immigrants from Asia.

"Our dislike of racial war is absolute. Nothing is so cruel and violent as such war. The intended extension of the anti-immigration policy to South America will, it is feared, result in a racial war. It is our earnest hope that America reconsider."

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

December 22. The Soviet still endeavors to convince British government that Zinovieff letter was a forgery.——Night air-mail between Chicago and Omaha crash in snowstorm and pilot is killed.——Output of minerals in Alsace-Lorraince show considerable increase in last ten years.

December 23. Steamers are held up at Brisbane in consequence of Australian waterfront strike.— Death is announced of T. W. H. Crosland, poet and author.—— President Coolidge states that U. S. government cannot take notice of French Ambassador's informal suggestion of moratorium regarding payment of France's war debt. ——Egyptian Parliament is dissolved.——British government intends calling a special meeting of imperial conference next March to discuss Geneva Protocol.

December 24. "Holy Year" is impressively celebrated in Rome by a ceremony.——London-Paris air express crashed shortly after leaving Croydon aerodome bursting into flames, killing three women and five men.

December 25. Twenty-three persons were burned to death and others were injured in a schoolhouse as result of a Christmas tree fire in Hobart, Oklahama, U. S. A.—— Record cold wave sweeps America.

December 26. Swarajists pass a resolution to drop non-cooperation and henceforward to take part in Indian Legislatures.——German government is informed that Cologne area cannot be evacuated by January 10 owing to Germany's noncompliance with Versailles Treaty disarmament clause.——A speech by new American Ambassador raises hopes in Japan of the revision of the U. S. immigration restrictions.

Gift For U. S. Globe Fliers

The army world fliers would be promoted and each given G$10,000 reward and a congressional medal of honor, under legislation introduced on December 25, by Mr. Rathbone, of the House of Representatives, Illinois. Lts. Wade, Nelson, and Smith would become majors, and Mr. Harding, civilian mechanic and Sgt. Ogden, first lieutenants.

New Books and Publications

Essays on International Law

"International Law and Some Current Illusions and Other Essays, by John Bassett Moore, LL. D. The Macmillan Company; New York. Price: U. S. $4,00.

To the ever-meager annals of International Law, John Bassett Moore, Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice, at The Hague, has contributed a learned volume of essays comprising, in the main, a revision and amplification of his more important addresses dealing with various phases of the law governing the intercourse of nations.

In the first essay, from which the book takes its title, Dr. Moore deals ably with the supposed novelty of organizing a whole nation for war and dispels many of the prevalent illusions arising from the most recent example. He emphasizes the importance of recognizing the distinction between combatants and non-combatants as the most vital principles of modern laws of war, which has become more important than ever in the past because of the introduction, in modern warfare, of the use of gas and aircraft.

In dealing with the many illusions resulting from the war of 1914-18, Dr. Moore writes: "Nor was the recent conflict in a distinctive and modern sense a 'world war'. The effects of steam and electricity in enabling wars to be extensively carried on are popularly misconceived and overestimated. The inferior means of transportation and communication, by land and by sea, did not prevent the countries of former times from warring with one another all over the globe. Although they reached their objectives more slowly, they gained them none the less surely."

The second essay, "Contraband of War" clearly defines the interpretations and misinterpretations of this important principle of the laws of war, arising out of the recent conflict; he explains the present accepted definition of actual contraband as agreed upon by the various nations of the world concerned in recent conferences on the subject.

"International Arbitration" is the subject of the third essay, which gives an ample survey of the present situation resulting from past conferences of the nations seeking to settle their differences by arbitration as a substitution for the armed method, which has always precluded the possibility of anything except terrific losses on the part of all disputants involved.

On the subject of the Permanent Court of International Justice, which concerns the fourth essay, Dr. Moore is, of course, especially fitted to write. Although the United States is not yet a party to the Court, the fact that President Coolidge and his constituents are favoring it, makes this full explanation of its nature and purpose most timely. The Statutes and Rules of Procedure of the Court are appended to this essay.

Five other papers, "Rules of Warfare: Aircraft and Radio," "Law and Organization," "The Passion for Uniformity," and "Relativity," complete the contents of this highly informative volume. In the essay with which the book is concluded, "relativity" is interpreted in the sense of the relation of recent facts to other facts bearing on the general subject of International Law.

If the book were widely read, Dr. Moore might be credited with succeeding in his efforts toward the restoration of the sanity of thinking and legal and historical perspective, which the recent so-called World War has so seriously disturbed. Though written in the somewhat ponderous style of a jurist, it will reward the reader with a keen insight into some of the intricate problems concerned in recent developments of International Law.

Shanghai, December 24, 1924. R. M.

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A COPY OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED DICTIONARY AND A YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION FOR *THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW* MAY BE OBTAINED FOR THE TOTAL SUM OF MEX. $14

31-159

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—During the past week there has been no change in the fundamental conditions of the market. Fluctuations were within narrow limits and these were influenced from day to day by Mid-Americans and Indians and the operations of speculators at the "Exchanges." At the close, however, the undertone was steady to firm.

On the whole, the outlook as it appears to-day does not seem to warrant the expectation of extreme fluctuations, and the probability, therefore, is for a continuance of rather narrow markets until the situation will shape itself in one way or the other in a more decided manner, and conservatism should therefore be the keynote of any operations entered into at the present time.

Yarn.—We have no change to report in the position of the local yarn market prices ruling the same as compared with last week's level. In all some 3,000 to 4,000 bales have changed hands for export to Szechuen, Hankow, Canton, Kiangse, Swatow, Ningpo, Chefoo, Changsha, Fukien, Wuhu and Tsingtao.

Liverpool, Dce. 24. 1924.

Liverpool Market:—

American Middling Spot	13.24	Pence
" Mar	13.05	"
" Oct	12.84	"

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, Dec. 24, 1924.

New York Market:—

Jan	23.50	Cents
Mar	23.90	"
May	24.25	"
July	24.37	"
Oct	23.97	"
Spot	24.00	"

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, Dce. 24, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	448	per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, Dec/Jan	"	374	" "
Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan	"	436	" "

Market:—*Easier.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot, ex. wharf	Tls.	39.50
Shanghai, Dec	"	39.00
M-ginned, Dec	"	39.00
Shensi, No. 1 Dec	"	40.00
Ningpo, Spot	"	37.00

Market:—*Steady.*

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SHANGHAI

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, December 24, 1924.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—After slight fluctuations the London price of silver is the same as last week for ready 32 15/16d., and 1/8d. lower for forward at 32 5/16d. Our official rate for T/T on London at 3/2d. is 1/4d. higher, the premium for cash has fallen away and at the close the best obtainable in the open market was 3/2 3/16d. Dec. with 3/2 1/4d. for January. We closed steady at these rates.

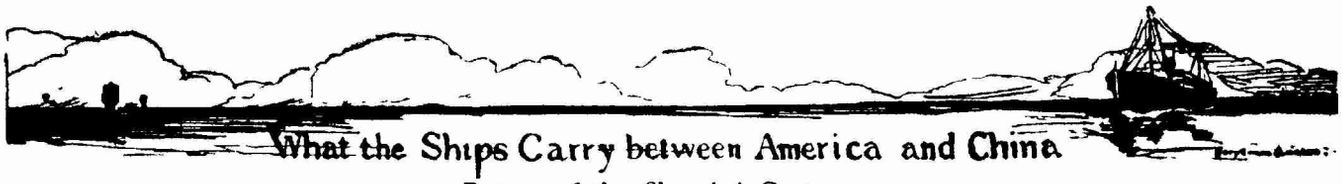
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 58,630,000 an increase of Tls. 999,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 40,690,000 an increase of $ 130,000.
Silver Yen. .... Yen. 800,000.
Estimated value Tls. 88,326,000 as against Tls. 47,423,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Nov.	Thursday Dec. 18	Friday Dec. 19	Saturday Dec. 20	Monday Dec. 22	Tuesday Dec. 23	Wed. Dec. 24
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/3.660	3/1 3/8	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2
O/Dfts. ,,	—	3/1 15/16	3/2 1/16	3/2 1/16	3/2 1/16	3/2 1/16	3/2 1/16
4m/s ,,	—	3/2	3/2 1/4	3/2 1/4	3/2 1/4	3/2 1/4	3/2 1/4
T/T India	220.000	208 1/4	209 3/4	209 1/4	209	209	208 1/2
T/T France	1,444.200	1380	1390	1380	1385	1385	1385
T/T N. Y.	76.080	73 3/4	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
T/T Hong	72.390	74 1/2	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74
T/T Japan	50.930	52	51 3/4	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/4
T/T Batavia	194.720	184 3/4	186	186	186	186	186
T/T Straits	71.070	74 5/8	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4
Bk's buying rates 4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/5.070	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/4
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/3 1/2	3/3 3/8	3/3 3/8	3/3 3/8	3/3 3/8	3/3 1/4
6m/s ,, D/A	3/5.445	3/3 3/8	3/3 7/8	3/3 7/8	3/3 1/8	3/3 7/8	3/3 1/8
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,519.200	1455	1465	1465	1460	1460	1460
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	78.330	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/4	77 1/4	76 3/4
4m/s ,, Docs	—	77	78	77	77 3/4	77 3/4	77 1/4

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	Dec. 20	Dec 22	Dec. 23	Dec. 24
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	32 15/16	32 15/16	32 15/16	32 15/16	32 1/4	32 1/16
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 67 5/8	G. $. 67 7/8	G. $. 67 3/4	G. $. 67 3/4	G. $. 67 3/4	G. $. 67 1/4
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)...	Tls. 253 20	Tls. 254 40	Tls. 253 70	Tls. 253 10	Tls. 254 80	Tls. 256 60
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	73 70	73.80	73.70	73.925	74.225	73.80
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T $7.36
Bank of France rate of discount	7%	New York on London	T/T 470
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s.	3 7/8%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6 1/4
,, 4	3 7/8%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/4 1/2
,, 6	3 15/16%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/7 3/8



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mill'e—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. Nov. 1.16 equal Gold $1

S. S. President McKinley, Nov. 28,

Silk, Waste:		
Other Ports, Bls. 95.	,,	316.50
Silk, Pongees, Honan..	,,	35.96
,, ,, Shantung	,,	33.64
Chinaware, Fine	,,	14
Egg Albumen, Dried ..	,,	84
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	13
,, Sheep's ,, ..	,,	20
Seed, Sesamum.....	,,	76
Hats, Straw	Pcs.	19,800
Skins, Lamb	,,	6,387
,, Marmot.....	,,	724
Umbrellas, Paper	,,	484
Carpets .....Hk.	Tls.	26,830

S. S. Celtic Prince, November 28, from U. S. A.

Brass, Old	Pls.	14
Steel Files, Old.....	,,	242
Tinned Plates, Plain...	,,	462
Grease.....	,,	1,178
Leadfoil & Tinfoil, Mixture	,,	155
Indigo Paste, Artificial.	,,	923
Oak Extract.....	,,	167
Paper, Coated	,,	622
,, Unclassed.....	,,	1,249
Pitch.....	,,	30
Soda, Caustic.....	,,	42
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,655
,, Stalk.....	,,	139
Wax, Paraffin.....	,,	83
Clocks.....	Pcs.	18
Lanterns.....	,,	9,920
Cigarettes.....	Mille.	50,000
Shoe, Leather.....	Pairs.	70
Oil, Lubricating.....	Galls.	51,802
,, Unclassed	,,	5,006
Varnish	,,	54
Dye, Aniline, Pkgs. 15 Hk.	Tls.	640

S. S. City of Shanghai, Dec. 1,

Iron Hoops	Pls.	150
,, Nails, Cut.....	,,	17
,, Pipe Fittings.....	,,	42
,, Rails	,,	133
Tinned Plates, Plain ..	,,	1,723
,, Tacks,.....	,,	12
Greese, Lubricating Mineral	,,	392
Indigo, Paste, Artificial.	,,	990
Ink, Printing.....	,,	12
Leadfoil & Tinfoil Mixture	,,	284
Packings, Rubber	,,	7
Paper, Bank-note	,,	65
,, Blotting.....	,,	17
,, Cigarette, on Bobbins	,,	262
,, Coated	,,	1,242
,, Unclassed.....	,,	1,001
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,662
,, Prepared	,,	11
,, Stalk	,,	138
Wax, Paraffin	,,	88
Oil, Lubricating Mineral	Galls.	29,150
,, Transil.....	,,	1,000
Oilcloth	Pcs.	150
Emery Paper.....	Reams	22

S. S. Diomed, Dec. from U. S. A.

Iron Rails	Pls.	55
,, Tubes.....	,,	18
Leadfoil and Tinfoil...	,,	1,930
Indigo Paste, Artificial.	,,	750
Tobacco, Leaf.....	,,	4,625
,, Prepared	,,	18
Packings, Unclassed ..	,,	2
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases	Galls	823,800
Varnish	,,	780
Clocks.....	Pcs.	66
Oilcloth	,,	200
Cigarettes.....	Mille.	40,000

S. S. William Penn, Dec. 2, from U. S. A.

Iron, Galvanized:		
Tubes	Pls.	779
Wire Shorts.....	,,	420
Cheese.....	,,	5
Leather, Patent	,,	1
Paper, Writing.....	,,	206
Quebracho, Extract ...	,,	16
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,630
Oil, Lubricating.....	Galls.	5,318
Canned Vegetables....	Doz.	104
Cigarettes.....	Mille.	60,000
Machinery.....	Hk. Tls.	5,660

S. S. Taiyo Morse, Dec. 1, from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw, Bls 400.	Pls.	1,407
Leather, Sole.....	,,	8
Bedsteads	Pcs.	432

S. S Siberia Maru, Dec, 8,

To San Francisco:		
Silk Pongees, Honan..	Pls.	5.30
Tea, Black, Hankow..	,,	139
,, ,, Kiukiang..	,,	23
,, ,, other Ports	,,	21
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	266
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	1
,, ,, other Ports	,,	68
Feathers.....	,,	27
Umbrellas, Paper	Pcs.	2,100
To Los Angeles:		
Brassware.....	Pls.	21
Feathers, ...	,,	30
To Baltimore:		
Straw Braid, ...	,,	17
To New York:		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 10	Pls.	10.00
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 250.....	Pls.	247.62
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Other Ports, Bls. 40	Pls.	41.09
Tea, Black, Hankow ..	Pls.	665
,, ,, other Ports	,,	181
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	299
Bristles.....	,,	33
Feathers	,,	115
Wool, Sheep's	,,	1,357
Skin Clothing Sheep ..	Pcs.	1,000
Carpets.....Hk.	Tls.	13,828

S. S. Oanfa, December 3,

To Baltimore:		
Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, other Ports	Pls,	15
Hyson, other Ports..	,,	25
To Boston:		
Cotton, Raw, Bls.604.	,,	2,263
Nutgalls.....	,,	420
Oil, Wood.....	,,	629
To New York:		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	204
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	4
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	233
Hyson, other Ports...	,,	63
Antimony Regulus....	,,	336
Bristles	,,	54
Hair, Goat.....	,,	20
Hair, Horse.....	,,	22
Hair, Human	,,	99
Intestines, Pigs' Salted.	,,	30
Nutgalls	,,	504
Oil, Wood.....	,,	3,590
Wool, Sheep's.....	,,	2,173
Skins, Kid.....	,,	1,640
Carpets..... Hk.	Tls.	7,152

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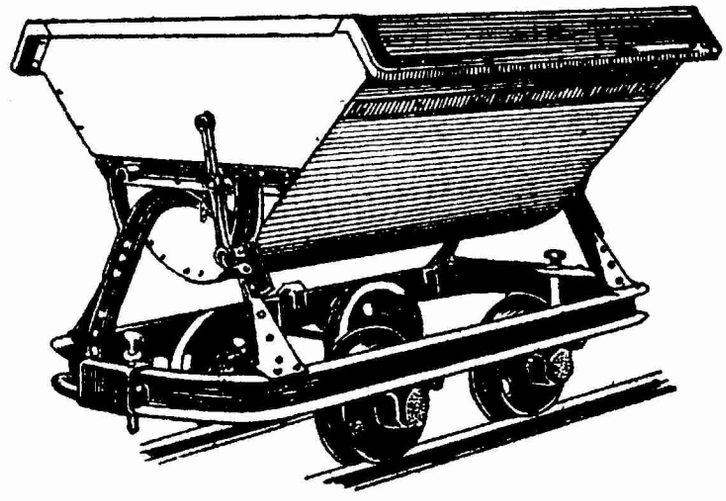

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In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.

U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.

U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.

U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A.M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Dec. 23, 1924, Cause No. 2300, Asia Engineering Corporation v. Shanghai Building Co. Inc.; testimony taken of O. H. Smith; P. A. Sargeant; H. L. Alt; continued.

" 24, " " " 2300, Asia Engineering Corporation v. Shanghai Building Co. Inc.; testimony taken of E. Bell; L. A. Ladow; submitted.

" 29, " " " 1978, W. Van Buskirk, Trustee in Bankruptcy of Reid's Ltd. Inc. v. W. P. Strickland; on motion to set; passed to Jan. 5th.

" 29, " " " 2432, Vincent Jovoish v. Mark L. Moody; on motion to set; assigned.

" 29, " " " 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S/S Co.; on motion to amend second amended petition; granted.

" 29, " " " 2042, In re Charles L. Coltman's estate; on motion for payment of secured claims; passed to Jan. 12th.

" 29, " " " 2421, Herbert Webb v. The China Press Inc.; to settle bill of exceptions; passed to Jan. 12th.

" 29, " " " 2487, L. L. Wilbur v. American Chinese Steam Navigation Co. Inc.; on motion to set; passed to Jan. 5th.

(By the Commissioner)

Dec. 27, 1924, Civil No. 197, C. B. Holt v. Wm. McKay et al; testimony taken of C. B. Holt; E. A. Cuddy; P. A. Sargeant; H. L. Alt; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

Dec. 23, 1924, Cause No. 2484, Bowen v. Bowen; decree.

" 23, " " " 2053, In re assignment of Cosmos Commercial Corporation; order approving auditor's report, and for his discharge.

" 23, " " " 2543, U. S. v. Mow Cuh Lung; order of dismissal.

" 24, " " " 2054, In re estate of Sigmund Appleman, deceased; order for closing estate.

" 24, " " " 2538, U. S. v. N. H. H. Borresen; sentence.

" 27, " " " 2522, In re estate of Charles Cecil Clarke, deceased; order authorizing sale of securities.

" 29, " " " 2548, In re estate of Annie R. Morton, deceased; order admitting will to probate.

(Before the Commissioner)

Dec. 27, 1924, Civil No. 197, C. B. Holt v. W. N. McKay et al.; judgment for palntiff against second defendant.

Assignments for Hearing:

Jan. 5, 1925, 10 am, Motion Calendar.

" 16, " 10 am, C. No. 2438, Li Chek Siang v. L. W. Hartigan.

Fen. 17, " 10 am, " " 2477, Dah Chung Printing Co. v. International Insurance.

" 18, " 10 am, " " 2432, Vincent Jovoish v. Mark L. Moody.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Dec. 23, 1924, Cause No. 2393, In re estate of Rebecca S. Hykes deceased; petition for closing estate.

" 23, " " " 2531, Chinese American Bank of Commerce v. P. S. Erricson; answer.

" 23, " " " 2522, In re estate of Charles Cecil Clarke, deceased; oath of administrator; letters of administration issued.

" 23, " " " 2540, China Lace & Embroidery Co. v. Commercial Pacific Cable Co.; marshal's return of summons.

" 23, " " " 2543, U. S. v. Mow Cuh Lung; motion to dismiss.

" 24, " " " 2054, In re estate of Sigmund Appleman, deceased; administrator's final account.

" 24, " " " 2538, U. S. v. Nels H. H. Borresen; final commitment issued.

" 27, " " " 2544, P. Servanin & Co. v. Murray Packing Company; complaint; summons issued.

" 29, " " " 2545, Easley v. Easley; petition; motion; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.

" 29, " " " 2546, Heath v. Heath; petition; summons issued.

" 29, " " " 2547, U. S. v. S. B, Fair; information.

" 29, " " " 2548, In re estate of Annie R. Morton, deceased; depositions; petition; oath of executrix; letters testamentary issued.

,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2542, American Trading Co. Inc. v. F. Berndt; marshal's return of summons.

,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2505, The Republic of China v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; amended complaint.

,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 2546, Heath v. Heath; marshal's return of summons.

(By the Commissioner)

Dec. 23, 1924, Civil No. 196, C. G. Irons v. J. S. Dolan; answer.

,, 26, ,, Crim. ,, 722, U. S. v. R. W. Squires; complaint.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of	Cause No. 2470
HENRY E. MORTON,	Estate No. 562
Deceased.	NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry E. Morton, deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before July 3, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

MARY JANE MORTON,
Executrix,
c/o Haskell & Moss,
2-A, Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai, China.

January 3, 1925.

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Shanghai.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30
Yiansung — d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02
Soochow — d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39		—	1.39
Wusih — d.	7.09	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36		—	2.38
Changchow — d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38		—	3.42
Changyang — d.	9.38	11.53			13.38	16.28		17.38				—	—
Chinkiang — d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.14		18.33				—	5.14
Nanking — a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02				—	7.20
Pukow — d.													10.00
Hsuchowfu — d.													19.48
Tsinanfu — d.													5.58
Taianfu — d.													—
Tientsin Central a.													15.32
Do. d.													15.42
Tientsin East — a.													
Do. d.													
Peking — a.													

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking — d.													
Tientsin East — a.													
Do. d.													9.35
Tientsin Central a.													—
Do. d.													10.00
Tsinanfu — d.													19.50
Hsuchowfu — d.													—
Pukow — a.													6.00
Nanking — d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23.00
Chinkiang — d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	0.52
Tanyang — d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	—
Changchow — d.			7.10		10.59	12.08	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	2.41
Wusih — d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.32			19.43	21.52	3.38
Soochow — d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32		4.58
Nansiang — d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6.26
Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		6.50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.45	11.20	13.05	14.55	16.40	18.20	20.05	21.50	23.40	1.20
Kiangwan — d.	7.10	8.40	10.10	11.50	13.30	15.24	17.05	18.49	20.34	22.19	0.09	1.45
Tientungan — d.	7.16	8.46	10.16	11.56	13.36	15.30	17.12	18.55	20.40	22.25	0.15	1.51
Shanghai North a.	7.29	8.50	10.29	12.00	13.40	15.35	17.16	19.00	20.45	22.30	0.20	1.55

Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.35	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19.15	21.00	22.50	0.35
Tientungan — d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.48	12.25	14.06	16.00	17.36	19.21	21.06	22.56	0.39
Kiangwan — d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.47	12.32	14.13	16.07	17.43	19.28	21.13	23.03	0.47
Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18.10	19.55	214.0	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table

Shanghai North to Zahkou Down (Main Line) **Zahkou to Shanghai North Up**

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R.
		*		*	*			*
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	8.0	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30
Siccawei.....dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction.....dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50
Shanghai South.....dep.	..	*8.0*	*9.0*	*13.2*	*15.36*	*17.15*	*18.15*	*19.30*
Lunghaw Junction.....arr.	.	*8.2*	*9.2*	*13.4*	*15.48*	*17.35*	*18.35*	*19.38*
Sungkiang.....dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29
Kashai.....dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16
Kashing.....dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46
Yehzah.....dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	(a)	..	.	22.17
Changan.....dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	....	..	..	22.51
Hangchow.....dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	....	..	.	23.45
Zahkou.....arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	....	..	.	24.00

STATIONS	Fast Local	Fast Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Express R.
		*	*		*			*
Zahkou..... d	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Hangchow..... d	.		7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Changan..... d	.		8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
Yehzah..... d	.		9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
Kashing..... d	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Kashai..... d	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	(a)	20.46
Sungkiang..... d	.	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction.....a	*8.17*	*9.1*	*11.3*	*13.5*	*16.07*	*18.4*	..	*22.27*
Shanghai South.....a	*8.15*	*9.3*	*11.5*	*14.10*	*16.25*	*19.0*	..	*22.45*
L'hwa Junction.....a	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei.....d	.	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	.	22.30
Jessfield.....d	.	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	.	22.36
Shanghai North.....a	.	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	.	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) **Zahkou-Konzenchiao**

Konzenchiao.....dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30
Kenshangmun.....dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45
Hangchow.....dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	...	...	17.56	21.57
Zahkou.....arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	...	...	18.15	22.15

Zahkou.....dep.	7.45	9.49	11.40	...	...	18.30	23.25
Hangchow.....dep.	8.06	10.11	12.01	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Kenshangmun.....dep.	8.17	10.22	12.17	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Konzenchiao.....arr.	8.30	10.35	12.30	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15

Note:—The two Night Express Trains suspend running until further notice. Trains marked with* are in connection with S. N. L. trains at Shanghai North.
R = Restaurant.